



God the Father of
God the Father of
heave:haue mercy
vpon vs miserable
synners. *6.25.2*

O God the father of heauen haue
mercy vpon vs miserable synners

O God the sonne, redeamer of
the worlde: haue mercye vpon
vs miserable synners.

O God the sonne, redeamer of the
worlde: haue mercye vpon vs mi-
serable synners.

O God the holy ghoſte, proce-
dynge from the father and the
sonne:haue mercy vpon vs mi-
serable ſinners.

O god the holy goſt proceeding fro
the father and the ſonne: haue mercy
vpon vs miserable ſynners.

O holy, bleſſed, and glorious
Trinitie, three perſons and one
God haue mercy vpon vs my-

A.i. ſerable

English Schoolmaster

K

C^o 40. e 54.

A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. &

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. &

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z.

A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. &

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. VV. X. Y. Z.

ff. fl. ffl. sh. sl. st. ss. Et.



The first Booke of the English Schoole-maister.

CHAP. I.

The titles of the Chapters must not be taught the scholars: but onely direct the teachers.

Teaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and ioyning them together that are of like sound, as you may perceiue by placing (c) betwixt (k and s) & coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two letters.

When your Scholer hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to knowe his vowels: And after two or three daies, when he is skillfull in them, teach him to call al the other letters, consonants: and so proceede with the other wordes of art, as they stand in the margin, neuer troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

*c. Before a.o.u. like (k) but before e. or i. like s. if no other letter come betweene.

Now you may teach your Scholer, that he can spell nothing without a vowell.

a	e	i	o	u.
ba	be	bi	bo	bu.
Da	de	di	do	du.
Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu.
Ga	ge	gi	go	gu.
Ha	he	hi	ho	hu.
La	le	li	lo	lu.
Ma	me	mi	mo	mu.
Na	ne	ni	no	nu.
Pa	pe	pi	po	pu.
Ra	re	ri	ro	ru.
Ta	te	ti	to	tu.
Tha*	ke	ki	ko	ku.
Ca	ce	ci	co	cu.
Sa	se	si	so	su.
Za	ze	zi	zo	zu.
Ja	je	ji	jo	ju.
Pa	pe	**	po	**.
Wa	we	wi	wo	wu.
Ma	me	**	mo	**.
Qua	que	qui	quo	**.

a	e	i	o	u
Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub.
Ad	ed	id	od	ud.
Al	el	il	ol	ul.
Ag	eg	ig	og	ug.
Ah	eh	**	oh	**.
Al	el	il	ol	ul.
Am	em	im	om	um
An	en	in	on	un.
Ap	ep	ip	op	up.
Ar	er	ir	or	ur.
At	et	it	ot	ut.
Ak	ek	ik	ok	uk.
Ac	ec	ic	oc	uc.
As	es	is	os	us.
Az	ez	iz	oz	uz.
Ai	ei	**	oi	** diph.
Ap	ep	**	op	** thogs
Au	eu	**	ou	**.
Aw	ew	**	ow	**.
Ar	er	ir	or	ur.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him reade these lines distinctly.

If we do ill: fy on vs all:
Ah is it so: is he my fo?
Wo be to me, if I do so.

Vp go on: lo I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly
Wo is me, oh I dy
Ye see in me, no ly to be.



CHAP. 2.

TEach to ioyne the two formor sorts of syllables together, I meane (ba : and ab :) and so the rest : with practise of reading the same sortes of words of three letters : And heere you see that this, and euery new Chapter, doth so repeate all that went before, that your scholer can forget nothing.

Ba bab ba bad ba bag bar ba bat bay.

Be bed be beg be bet.

Bi bid bi big bill bi bit.

Bo bob bo ben bos bo bor boy.

Bu bud buf bug bu bul bur bu but buz.

Da dad dag da dam daw day.

De den det de dew.

Di did dig di dim din dip.

Do dog dol do dop doz dot dew.

Du dug dul du dun.

Fa fal fan far fa fat.

Fe fed fel fe fen fe w.

Fi fil fi fir fit.

Fo fog lop for so for. **F**u full fur.

Ga gag gad ga gap gad gay. **G**e ges get.

Gi gib gig gil. **G**o gob god got.

Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut.

Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.

He hed hel hem hen he w.

Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.

Ho hog hod ho hom hot hop.

Hu huf hug hul hu hum hur.

La lad lag lap la las law lay.

Le led leg le les let.

Li lib lig lim li lip.

Lo lob log lo lol lop los lot low.

Lu lug lu lul.

Ma mad mam man ma map mas mat maw may

Here you may reach your Scholer, to call these wordes syllables, and that so many letters, as we spell together, we call a syllable. And you may repeate the first two letters, as often as the capacite of the child shall require it: And for the more pleasure of the child, I haue vsed such syllables as are vsed for English words.

If now your Scholer be ready in the former termes of a vowell, consonant, and a syllable, you may now teach him what a diphthong is, especially those in the former Chapter : ai. ei. oi. au. eu. ou.

Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.

Mo mop mos mow. Mu mul mum mur.

Pa nag nam nan nay. Pe nel net ne new.

Pi nib nil ni nip nit. Po nod noz not now.

Pu num nun nu nut.

Pa pan pas pa pat paw par pay.

Pe ped peg pen. Pi pig pil pir.

Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put.

Ra rag ram ran ra rap rat raw ray.

Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip.

Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub rus rug run.

Ta tap tar tar. Te teg tel ten tew.

Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy.

Tu tub tug tun tut.

*Ca cal cam can ca cap cat.

Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit.

Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.

Cu cud cul cul cu cup cur cut.

Ha sad sag sam sa saw. Se sel set.

Si sip sir sit. So sob som sop sot sow.

Su sum su sup.

Ta tag tar taw. Te tet tew. To tob. Tu tud.

Pe pel pes pet.

Va van vat. Ve ver.

Wa wag wan wat was war way.

We web wel wet.

Wi wig wil win. Wo wol wot.

Qua quas quat. Qui quil quis quit.

*In these kinde of wordes of one syllable, we vse only (e) before (a. o. u.) and (k) before (e) and (i) and not otherwise, except in feyned words, as Cistor Cicely: Kate for Katherine, or in some proper names, as Cis the Father of Saule. But we vse f. before any vowels, therefore haue I placed the as you see.

*This speech is made onely of the wordes taught before, where you are not to regarde the sence, being triuolous, but onely to teach distinct reading: And this obserue in the rest, making your scho- ler to reade them perfectly, but not the titles of the Chapters, nor the notes in the margent.

*Boy, go thy way vp to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay nag, fill him well, and see he be fat, and I will rid me of him; for he will be but dull, as his dam, yet if a man bid well for him, I wil tel him of it: if not I do but rob him: And so God will vex me, and may let me go to hel, if I get but a iaw-bone of him ill:

English Schoole-maister. 5

CHAP. 3.

Setting downe onely all those syllables, that are of three letters beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu.	Sca sce sci sco seu.
Bza bre bzi bzo bu.	Ska ske shi sko sku.
Cha che chi cho chu.	Sha she shi sho shu.
Clacle cli clo clu.	Slasle si flo flu.
Cra cre cri cro cru.	Sma sme smi smo smu.
Dza dre dzi dzo du.	Sna sne sni sno snu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo *	Spa spe spi spo spu.
Fla fle fli flo fu.	Sta ste sti sto stu.
Fra fre fri fro fru.	Swa swe swi swo *.
Gla gle gli glo glu.	Tha the thi tho thu.
Gna gne gni gno gu.	Tra tre tri tro tru.
Gra gre gri gro gru.	Twa twe twi two *.
Kna kne kni kno knu.	Uha ube whi who wbu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.	Uza uze wzi wzo wzu.
Pza pre pzi pro pu.	Squa sque squi squo squu.

Here examine your Scholer, what consonants wil follow (b) and let him answer (l. or r.) and so practise him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefite you shall finde, when you come to the rules of diuision, in the second Booke.

I call (h) a consonant here, and els where for examples sake, which properly is not so, to auoide multitude of rules.

CHAP. 4.

Here are adioyned the syllables of the former Chapter, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach to read words made of those syllables.

Although I haue so disposed these words, as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet wold I haue Scholers in euery forme say ouer in part, some of that hee hath learned, & appose one another as I haue taught in the first Chapter of the second Booke.

Bla blab. Ble bled. bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot. Blu blur
 Bza brag bzam bza bras bzaf bzay.
 Bre bred bzet bzeu. Bzi bzin. Bzo bzo w.
 Chachas cha chap chat. Che cheu.
 Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
 Cra crab crag cram. Cre creu.
 Cri crib. Cro crop cros crow. Cru crum.
 Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzay.

Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.
 Mo mop mos mow. Mu mul mum mur.
 Pa nag nam nan nay. Pe nel net ne new.
 Pi nib nil ni nip nit. Po nod noz not now.
 Pu num nun nu nut.
 Pa pan pas pa pat paw par pay.
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pig pil pir.
 Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put.
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 Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.
 Cu cud cul cul cu cup cur cut.
 Sa sad sag sam sa saw. Se sel set.
 Si sip sir sit. So sob som sop sot sow.
 Su sum su sup.
 Ia iag iar iaw. Je set iew. Jo job. Ju iud.
 Pe pel pes pet.
 Wa van vat. We ver.
 Wa wag wan wat was war way.
 We web wel wet.
 Wi wig wil win. Wo wol wot.
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Cha che chi cho chu.

Cla cle cli clo clu.

Cra cre cri cro cru.

Dza dze dzi dzo dzu.

Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwo *

Fla fle fli flo flu.

Fra fre fri fro fru.

Gla gle gli glo glu.

Gna gne gni gno gnu.

Gra gre gri gro gru.

Kna kne kni kno knu.

Pla ple pli plo plu.

Pza pre pzi pro pruz.

Sca sce sel seo seu.

Ska ske shi sko sku.

Sha she shi sho shu.

Sla sle sli slo slu.

Sma sme smi smo smu.

Sna sne sni sno snu.

Spa spe spi spo spu.

Sta ste sti sto stu.

Swa swe swi swo swo *

Tha the thi tho thu.

Tra tre tri tro tru.

Twa twe twi two two *

Wha whe whi who whu.

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Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot. Blu blur

Bza bzag bzam bza bzaz bzaf bzay.

Bze bzed bzet bze w. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzow.

Cha chas cham chap chat. Che ches.

Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.

Cra crab crag crant. Cre crew.

Cri crib. Cro crop cros crow. Cru crum.

Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzay.

Although I haue so disposed these words, as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet wold I haue Scholers in euery forme say ouer in part, some of that hee hath learned, & appose one another as I haue taught in the first Chapter of the second Booke.

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Dre dreg dri drup. Dro drop dru drum.

Dwe dwel.

Fla flag flap flat fla flaw flar. Fle fled.

Ftit flit. Flo flot flow flor. Flu flux.

Fra fray. Fre fret frifrig. Fro frog from frow.

Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glid.

Glo glos glow. Glu glum glut.

Gna gnat gnaw.

Gra grat gras gray. Gri grig grip. Gro gros.

Kna knap knaw. Kni knit.

Kno knop knot know. Knu knob knug.

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow. Plu plum.

Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.

*Sca scab scan scar.

Ske skeg shep shew. Ski skil skin skip.

Seo scot scot scul scum.

Sha shed shag shal. Shed shel shew.

Shi ship. Sho shod shop shot. Shu shun shut.

Sta slab slap sle flew.

Sti stid stin stip stit. Slo stop slow. Sli slut.

Sme mel. Smi smit. Smo smot. Smu smut.

Sna snag snap snat. Sni snip. Sno snow. Snu snuf.

Spa span spar. Spe sped spel spew.

Spi spil spin spit. Spo spot. Spa spur.

Sta staf stag star stay. Ste stem.

Sti stit stil stir. Sto stod stow. Stu stub stuf stir.

Swa swad swag swan swap sway. Swo swell.

Swo swig swil swim.

Tha than that thaw. The them then they.

Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.

Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Tri trim trip.

Tro trot trow trop. Tra trub trus.

Twi twig.

Wha what. Whe when wep. Whi whip. Who whol

Wza wzap. Wze wzen. Wzi wzig wzit. Wzo wzot.

Squa squab squad squar. Squi squib.

*I haue placed (c. & k.) all as in the second Chapter, although you shall finde (k) written before (a) and (u) as in skarlet, skull, yet doe the most exact writers say scarlet, scull: but kalendar.

English Schoole-maister.

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I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow, that it did swell: for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staf, that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the scul, and a crof-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glas my bad spot: And I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gros, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me wel, that so I may know, what I am to do.

CHAP. 5.

Setteth downe all syllables of fower letters beginning with three consonants: Secondly ioyneth them like the former Chapter, with like practise of reading: Lastly teacheth syllables made of diphthongs.

{ Scra	{ scre	{ scri	{ scro	{ scrn.	{ Stra	{ stre	{ stri	{ stro	{ stru.
{ Skra	{ skre	{ skri	{ skro	{ skru.	{ Spla	{ sple	{ spli	{ splo	{ splu.
{ Scla	{ scle	{ scli	{ sclo	{ sclu.	{ Spza	{ spze	{ spzi	{ spzo	{ spzu.
{ Skla	{ skle	{ skli	{ sklo	{ sklu.	{ Thza	{ thze	{ thzi	{ thzo	{ thzu.
{ Shla	{ shle	{ shli	{ shlo	{ shlu.	{ Thwa	{ thwe	{ thwi	{ thwo	
{ Shza	{ shze	{ shzi	{ shzo	{ shzu.					

Appose your Scholer in these, as I willed you in the third Chapter for the same purpose: the first of these is euer (f. or th.)

Scra scrap serat. Skre skreto. Scrn scrnb. (Thrub thrug.
Shza shzap. Shze shzed shzew. Shzi shzig shzil. Shzu
Stra strag straw strap. Stre stres. Strip. Strop. Strut.
Spla splap. Spli split.
Spza spat. Spze spzed. Spzi spzig.
Thza thzal. Thzo thzot. Thzu thzum.

At all fall gail stai staid brai brain tmain way watt.
Bra brau braul seraul lau laud.
Tot toil boil spoil. Foi fein coin hot hots.
Du our pour out stout son soul soul cloud hou hons.

Make your Scholer knowe perfectly these diphthongs: And vse him to spel the two last by their sound, and not

Fe

call them double ee. or
double oo.

Woe doo book doo book doo doo god doo doo doo.

CHAP. 6.

Teaching all syllables of three letters, that can end any word
with two consonants.

The former Chapters
doe fully teach to begin
any word : these are for
endings, which we call
terminations, therefore
here I am enforced to
use syllables that are not
words,

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl.

Abs ebs ibs obs ubs.

Ach ech ich och uch.

Acl Secl Icl Socl Socl.

Akl ekl skl okl ukl.

Ago edg idg odg udg.

Aos eos ibs obs uos.

Ail ell ilf olf ulf.

Ald eld ibd old uod.

Ail ell ilf olf ulf.

Alk elk ilk olk ulk.

Alm elm ilm olm ulm.

Aln eln inn olm uln.

Alp elp ilp olp ulp.

Als els ils ols uls.

Ail ell ilf olf ulf.

Amb emb imb omb umb.

Amp emp imp omp ump.

Ans ems ims oms ums.

And end ind ond und.

Ang eng ing ong ung.

Ank enk ink onk unk.

Ans ens ins ons ons.

Ant ent int ont unt.

Apl epl ipl opl upl.

Aps eps ips ops ups.

Apt ept ipt opt upt.

Arherb irb orb urb. force

Aro ero ito ozo urd. with

Art ert itt ort urt. re.

Arg erg irg org urg.

Ark erk irk ork urk.

Armer in im om um.

Arner in in om um.

Arep erp irp opr urp.

Ars ers irs ors urs.

Art ert itt ort urt.

Ath eth itb oth uth.

Ask esk isk ofk usk.

All ell ill oll ull.

Alp elp ilp olp ulp.

All ell ill oll ull.

Ath eth itb oth uth.

Atl ell ill oll ull.

CHAP. 7.

A Dioyneth the syllables of the former Chapter, with the first
of the first Chapter, and others that begin syllables, with
such practise of reading as before.

Wa bab babl ga gab gabl rabl wab wabl scrabl.

Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl dyl dylbl scri scribl.
 Co cob cobl gogob gobl bob hobl.
 Hu hub hubl stu stub stubl.
 Cra crab crabs dza dzab dzabs stab stabs.
 We web webs. Ki rib ribs.
 Lo lob lobs so sob sobs. Tu tub tubs stubs.
 *Ki ich rich whi which. Du uch much su such.
 La lad lads shad shads. Squa squads. Be bed beds peds.
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
 Ba bal bal snail. Du must thust rust.
 Ha haf haft craft. De def cleft.
 Gi gif gift list rift si sift clift.
 Lo los lost soft. Hu huf hust tust. (throng.
 La lau laugh. Hi high nigh. Plo plou plough through
 Da dag dagl gagl pagl wagl dzagl stragl.
 Gi gig gigl higl wzl wzig wzigl.
 Go gog gogl. Stru strug strugl.
 Ba bal bald sca scan scaul scanld. He hel held geld.
 Gi gil gild mil mld pld chld wi wild.
 Bo bou boul bould cold gold hould would should. Cu culd.
 Ca cal calf half. Kalf.
 Pe pel pelf self shelf twelf twelf. Cu gul gulf.
 Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk.
 Mi mil milk silk. Po pol polk. Hu hul hulk.
 Ba bal balor calm palm. He hel helm. Fil film. Hol holm.
 Fa fal fain. Sto skol skoln swo swol swollen.
 Sca scal scalp. He hel help whe whelp. Cu gul gulp.
 Fa fal fals. Du pul puls.
 Fa fal salt sha shalt. Be beb belt felt melt smelt.
 Gi gil gilt hilt milt tilt wilt spilt.
 *La lam lamb kem kemb. Com comb. Du dumb thumb.
 Cam camp damp lamp cramp stamp. Shzi shzim shzimp.
 Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju iump lump camp stump.
 Da dam dams hams. Ste stem stems. Plu plum plums.
 Da dau daum daunc fratine faunc launc chaunc.
 Fe fen fenc penc henc qui quinc sine. Du sum ounce.
 Ba ban band hand land sand wand. Ben bend lend spend send

*You may
 sometime spell
 this way, if the
 word will be
 more easie,
 which is especi-
 ally when the
 word endeth in
 (ch, gh, or sh.)
 for then they
 cannot well be
 deuided.

*After (m) we
 use to giue lit-
 tle or no sound
 to (b.)

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Fi fin find blind wind. Won bond bo hou bound round.
 Ha han hang. Si sin sing thing string.
 Vo von pong strong wrong. Du duu dung.
 Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank thank.
 Li lin link byink pink drink shrink. Mon monk.
 Pa pan pant plant gra graunt haunt.
 Be ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent.
 Di dia dint mint flint splint.
 Fo fon font wont. Hu hunt lunt blunt.
 Da dap dapl grapl. Pi nip nipl gripl.
 Co cou coup coupl.
 Ca cap caps raps traps chaps. Hip hips lips quips.
 So sop sops tops chops drops strops.
 Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt thapt. Ke key kept.
 Di dip dipt ript tipt sipt skipt tript script.
 Do dop dopt sopt topt cropt. Su sup supt.
 He her herb. Cu cur curb.
 Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.
 Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Loz lord word. Cu cur curd.
 Ca car carf dwarf scarf wharf. Tu tur turf scurf.
 Ba bar barg larg charg. We ver verg.
 Di dir dirg. Go goz gozg sozg. Su sur surg spurg.
 Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark spark.
 Wo wo2 wo2k. Lu lur lurk.
 Ba bar barn farin harm warn charm swarm.
 Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wo2 wo2m sto2m.
 Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fern quern stern.
 Bo bo2 bo2n co2n to2n. Bu bur burn turn spurn. (curs purs.
 Ca car carp harp warp sharp.
 Her bers wo2 wo2s. Cu cur.
 Car cart dart hart part quart wart smart' swart.
 Di dir dirt. Fo2 fort so2t tho2t. Hu hur hurt.
 Da dash da * ash dash lath ra rash gna gnash.
 Fre fresh. Fi ish fish.
 Gu ush gush push rush tush blush brush chush.
 Ca cas cask mask task. Des desk. Hu bus hull muss.
 Fri fris frill w2il. Mu mus muss rust.

*The reason of
 this difference
 I shewed be-
 fore.

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Ca gas gasp hasp rasp wasp. Kt rtr rtrp wrtr crtrp.
 Cas cast fast hast last tast wast chast.
 We bes best ie iest nest rest west yest chest wrest.
 Fi fis fist list wist. Co cos cost host lost most post.
 Du dus dost lust must rust.
 Ka rat ratl pratl. Ke ket ketl. Ki titl spitr. Ku rut rutl.
 Ba ath bath fay fayth bath lath path sayth wath.
 Wi ith with sith. Do oth dotb moth month south slouth.
 Thru thruſt. Thre threſh. Thro throng.
 Thwa thwai thwait thwaits.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
 What haſt thou that is thine own.
 A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable:
 Both bridle and ſadle, and a child in the cradle
 But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold.
 My coyn is but ſmall, find it who ſhall:
 For I know this my ſelf; it is all but peſſ.
 Both cow and calf; you know not yet half,
 She doth yeeld me milk, her ſkin ſoft as ſilk.
 I got with-out help, a cat and a whelp.
 A cap and a belt, with a hog that is gelt:
 With a pot of good drink, full vp to the brink:
 And I had a lark, and a faune from the park.
 Thus much in haſt, may be for a taſt:
 And ſo muſt I end, no vayn word to ſpend.

CHAP. 8.

Teacheth words ending firſt in three, then in ſower conſonants,
 containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with praſtiſe of reading
 the ſame.

Ca cau caught caught naught taught.
 Cy eyght. Yet height weight. Si ſight bright.
 Bou bought ought fought wrought fought.
 Ru rug rugl rugls.

Wel belch welch. Fi fil fitch milch pilch.
 Am amb ambl bzamb. Scra scrambl. Pi nimb wimbl.
 Fu fum fumbl mumbl stumbl. Pi nim nimbph.
 Am amp ambl sampl trampl. Tem templ. Pim pimbl.
 Pu pum pump pumbl crumbl. Pompp pomps. Pumps.
 Ba *blanch bzanch panch. Ben bench wench wyl wynch.
 Can cand candl handl. Spren sprendl.
 Ma man mantl spza spzan spzantl. Crun grunl.
 Ten tenth. Pi nin ninth. De dep depth.
 Ca cam camp campst stampst. Tem tempt. Stam stumpst.
 Ki kind kindl spindl. Bu bun bundl.
 An *ankl. Wzi wzinkl spzinkl. Un uncl
 Man mangl tangl strangl wzangl. Min mingl singl.
 Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cur curb curbl.
 Ci cir circ circl.
 Far fard fardl. Gird girdl. Bu bur buedl. (turtl.
 Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl. Tur
 Wo wo2 wo2ld. Cu cur curcl curld.
 Bu bur burst curst durst.
 Ca cast castl wza wzafl. Thi thist thistl. Just justl.
 Da dash dasht lasht swasht. Pu push pusht rusht.
 As ask askt. Cla clas clasp claspt.
 Ca cat catch watch scratch. It itch witch.

*For (a) here
many put (au.)

*We may put
(c) before (k)
not pronoun-
ced.

Words ending
in fower con-
sonants most
of them being
the plurall
number.

Leng length strength. Eyghth weigh weights. (Wozld.
 Hand handl handls. Spini spindls hardls girldls. Turtls.

As I went through the castl yard, I did chaunce to stumbl in a
 queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my
 gay girdl of gold and purpl: then I sought how I might wrafl out,
 but I dasht my hands into a bundl of thistls, till at length by the
 strength of mine arms, and legs, I wrought my self out, but did
 catch a cough, and caught a wrinch in myn ankl, and a scratch on
 my mouth: but now am I taught whilst I am in this world, how
 to wrangl with such as ar too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Booke.

The



The second Booke of the English *Schoole-maister.*

Wherein are taught plaine and easie rules, how to deuide truly and certainly any long and hard word of many syllables, with rules of the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set downe the words of art vsed in this treatise, with other necessary rules, and obseruations, especially for words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Mai. ster.

De you thinke your selfe so suf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-struc-ted, to spell & read di-stinct-ly any word of one syl-lable, that now we may pro-ceed, to teach rules for the true and ea-sy di-ui-si-on of a-ny word of ma-ny syl-lables?

Scho-ler.

Sir: I do not well vn-der-stand, what you meane by a syl-lable.

Mai. A syl-lable is a per-fect sound, made of so ma-ny let-ters, as we spell to-ge-ther: as in di-ui-si-on you see are few-er syl-lables.

Scho. How ma-ny let-ters may be in a syl-lable?

Mai. A-ny nom-ber vn-der nine, as: I do say that welch knight brought strength.

Scho. What let-ters may make a syl-lable a-lone.

I deuide your syllables for you, vntill you haue rules of diuision, and then I leaue you to your rule.

Looke not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children.

I make (h) a letter for plainnes, which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

Mai. A-ny of the five vo-wels: a.e.i.o.u. as a-nye-will I-doll o-uer-tur-neth v ni-ty.

Diphthong.

Scho. But Sir, I som-tyme find two vo-wels to-ge-ther in one syl-lable: what shall I do with them?

*Teach that a-ny two vowels that will make a perfit sound, is called a diphthong.

*For whe one is little soun-ded, I call the improper diphthongs. (ae and ee) in latine words make a diph-thong.

Mai. You must then call them a *Diph-thong, which is no-thing els, but a sound made of two vo-wels.

Scho. Will a-ny two vo-wels make a diph-thong?

Mai. No: none that are ful-ly soun-ded but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee: as in say, ei-ther, coin, taught, eu-nuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find you must loyn to-ge-ther, ex-cept in some pro-per names, as in Be-cr-the-ba, Na-tha-ne-ell: so in se-eth, a-gree-ing, and in such words, where syl-labl be-gin-ning with (e o i) is ad-ded to a per-fect word en-ding in (e) as see, a-gree, de-cree. But aa, ao, oe, and such like make no diph-thongs, and there-fore may not be loy-ned.

Scho. Yet do I find ja, je, jo, ju, and va, ve, vi, vo, loy-ned to-ge-ther, as in Iames, Je-sus, ioyn, lu-das, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-sit, vow. I pray you, are they then no diph-thongs?

Mai. No: for j, and v, loy-ned with a vo-well in the be-gin-ning of a syl-labl, are tur-ned from vo-wels in-to con-so-nants, as in A-hi-jah.

Consonant.

Scho. What mean you by a Con-so-nant?

Mai. I mean all the o-ther let-ters ex-cept the vo-wels which can spell no-thing with-out one of the vo-wels, as take, e, out of strength, and strength will spell no-thing.

Scho. Why Sir (by) did e-uen now spell a word, yet is there in it non of the five vo-wels.

Mai. Indeed (y) is of-ten v-led for (i) when it is a vo-well: but when they be con-so-nants they dif-fer, for (y) is al-so a con-so-nant, when it is loy-ned in the be-gin-ning of a syl-lable with a vo-well, as in yes, you: so yet, dif-fe-reth from yet: and such like.

Scho. I pray shew me the rea-son, why in (like) which was the last word you v-led, and in ma-ny o-ther be-fore,

you

you put (e) in the end, which is not soun-ded?

Mai. This letter (e) in the end of a word not soun-ded (e) Not soun-ded. hath two prin-ci-pall v-ses. The first and chie-fest is to draw

the syl-lable long, as he is made mad

A mill dam: A threewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.

A great gap: gape wide.

Spare this spar. Be-ware of war.

*Feed until thou hast well fed.

You feele not my paine. A wasp is fell.

He hid the ore hide.

It is a mile to the mill.

A little pin: my flesh doth pine.

A branch of fir, good for the fire.

A dor sitteth on the dore.

Tos the ball: Tose the woll.

You haue a Dor on the nose: and you dore.

Rud is not rude.

A tun of wine: the tune of a song.

Scho. What is the se-cond v-se?

Mai. It chan-geth the sound of some let-ters: but this v-se with the fur-ther de-cla-ra-ti-on of this let-ter, be-cause it is har-der, then you will at the first easily conceiue, I will re-ferre vn-to a-no-ther place.

Scho. Are no o-ther let-ters not at all, or but lit-tle pro-noun-ced?

Mai. Yes. Very ma-ny: as (a) is not pro-noun-ced in earth, goat: no (e) in Georg: no (i) in brie-fe: no (o) in peo-ple: nei-ther is (u) pro-noun-ced in guide: all which words of all sorts, I will set do-une af-ter-ward when I haue gi-ven you moze ne-ces-sary rules in these three first chapters, and you bet-ter able to v-se them.

*In this sound when (e) is long, it is com-monly doub-led and made a diphthong.

Make your Scholers very perfect in these, therefore you may try them in other like.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. 2.

By this Chapter you shall easylie and plainly know, how many syllabls are in euery word.

Mai. If you di-li-gent-ly ob-serue these things, you can-not erre in a-ny word of one syl-lable: There-foze I will pro-ceed in the di-uisi-on of syl-lables, which if you will care-ful-ly marke, you shall ne-uer sayle in di-uiding the lon-gest or har-dest word, that e-uer you shall read.

Sch. That will as-su-red-ly bzing me great pro-fit and plea-sure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I sticke so fast in themire, that I can nei-ther goe for-ward nor backe-ward. And I ne-uer yet hard that a-ny such rules haue been e-uer yet taught by a-ny: I pray there-foze tell me what is the first ge-ne-rall rule, the chie-fest ground of this worke.

Mai. Brief-lie it is this: Marke how ma-ny vo-wels you haue in a word, and in-to so ma-ny syl-labls must you di-uide that word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which sea-uen words, you haue as ma-nie syl-labls as vo-wels, and a-boue sea-uen syl-labls, I re-mem-ber no word.

Scho. But I finde the con-tra-rie, e-uen in this rule, for in these words, you haue. brie-fe. are mo vo-wels then syl-la-bls.

Mai. It is well ab-ser-ued: there-foze, you must know, that you can hard-lie finde a ge-ne-rall rule with-out some ex-cep-ti-ons.

Scho. How ma-ny ex-cep-ti-ons hath it?

Mai. Thre. The first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or a-ny other vo-well not at all, or but litle pro-noun-ced, as in chiefe. haue. thwite. where-in wee sound not (i) in chiefe, nor the last (e) in a-ny of them.

Scho. What is the se-cond ex-cep-ti-on?

Mai. The se-cond is, if there be a diph-thong, as in may. your. then haue you two vo-wels in one syl-lable.

Scho. Are there not thre vo-wels in your?

Mai.

Mai. No, for I could you be-fore, that (y) be-fore a vo-
well in the same syl-lable is a con-so-nant.

Sch. What is the third ex-cep-ti-one?

Mai. Words en-ding in (es) haue a-boue one vo-well, as
Iames. pre-serues. al-waies. names. hides. bones. But of these
more shall-be said here-af-ter.

Sch. Shall I ne-uer els finde two vo-wels in one syl-
lable?

Mai. Yes, af-ter (q) al-way is (u) with a-no-ther vo-
well, as in quaffe. queen. quick. and some-time af-ter (g) as in
Gual-ter. lan-guage. o-ther-wise ne-uer, vn-lesse wee say that
words en-ding in (ven) as Hea-uen. e-uen. are of one syl-lable,
because we com-mon-ly so pro-nounce them.

CHAP. 3.

This Chapter teacheth plaine rules, how to diuide truly the
longest and hardest English word that you shall finde.

Sch. I haue al-rea-dy with ease and cer-tain-ty lear-ned
to know how ma-ny syl-lables are in a-ny word, so
soone as I see it, yet know I not how to di-uide them tru-ly.

Mai. Marke then these few rules fol-lo-wing, and you
shall ne-uer sayle: The first is, if you haue two vo-wels
come to-ge-ther both ful-ly pro-nounced, and no diph-thong
you must put the* for-mer of them in the for-mer syl-lable and
the lat-ter of them to the syl-lable fol-lo-wing, as in tri-all.
mu-tu-all. say-ing. tri-umph. E-phra-im. Like-wise when the
same con-so-nant is dou-bled, they must be di-uided in like
man-ner, as, ab-bot. ac-cord. ad-der. let-ter. dif-fer. com-
mon, ne-ces-si-tie, &c. ex-cept when they be neede-les-ly dou-
bled in words of the plu-rall number, as in plummes, whippes,
hilles, craggess, for plums, whips, hills, crags.

Sch. What mean you by the *plu-rall nom-ber?

Mai. When na-ming a thing, we speake of mo then one,
as one whip, we call the sin-gu-lar nom-ber, be-cause it spea-

*For the latter
syllable must
not begin with
a vowel, ex-
cept the former
end in a vo-
well.

Double conso-
nant.

*The Plurall
number.

I will now
leane diuiding
those syllables
which I haue
taught by rule,
the better to
bring the scho-
ler to present
practise.

keth but of one, and whips, we call the plu-rall nom-ber, be-cause it spea-keth of mo then one.

**One conso-
nant.**

Scho. But what shall I doe, when I finde but one con-so-nant be-twixt two vo-wels?

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a conso-nant, except the syllable following be-gin with a consonant.

b We call that simple that is not compoun-ded.

c The syllable will keepe the same letters, as when he was simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a dou-ble consonant.

**Two conso-
nants.**

Mai. You must put the con-so-nant bn-to the vo-well follo-wing him, as in e-uer, i-nough, v-sed, be-cause, re-port, de-li-uer, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ting, ex-cept in some com-pound words.

Sch. What kind of words be they?

Mai. When two severall words, which we call simple words are ioyned toge-ther, as in saue-gard, two syllables, not sa-ue-gard, three syllables, b because it is made of com-poun-ded of two severall words, saue and gard, so where-of, there-in, here-out, vn-euen, lame-nes, wise-ly, where you must note, that if the last part be an addition one-ly, and sig-nifie no-thing as (nes) in lame-nes, we call that a deri-native word, and not a word compounded.

Mai. Also (x) is put to the vo-well before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cists, the reason is, because (x) d hath the sound of two consonants, (c. and s.) and (cs.) cannot begin a syllable.

Sch. What if there come two diuers con-sonants, be-twixt two vowels?

Mai. When, if they be such as may, they must be ioyned, for those that can begin a word, must begin a syllable, in any part of the word.

Sch. How then shall I know which con-sonants may be-gin a word, and therefore must be ioyned?

Mai. If you turne back vnto the third Chap-ter of the first booke, they are all set down toge-ther: but because I would haue you very per-fect in these letters, I will giue you of euery one an example: as blesse, brew, child, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glasse, gnat, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snuf, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Scho. I pray now giue examples, how these must be ioyned.

End in words of no syllable?

Mai. Marke then diligent-ly these: re-store, not thus restore, because (st) may begin a syllable, it must: no: thus, restore, because a consonant, (if there be any) must begin the syllable: so in re-frain, ex-c-crable, and such like: But in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the midl consonants must be divided, because none of these: (dl. ld. mp. dg. rn.) can begin a word. Therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (ge) may begin a word.

Scho. As then the same reason to be obserued, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word? Three or more consonants

Mai. Yea, altogether, for as many consonants as can, must be ioyned, and the rest divided.

Scho. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mai. Three, and no more: Therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in worlds.

Scho. How shall I be sure, which three may be ioyned?

Mai. They are all set downe in the beginning of the first Chapter of the first booke. But for more plainnes sake, I will giue of euery one of them an example, whereof we haue any ordinary English word, as scrape, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwite.

Scho. Giue an example for diuiding of those words, where in many consonants come together?

Mai. One or two may serue, if you remember what hath been taught. As in this word constraine, you may not say co-nstraine, no: cons-traine, no: const-raine, no: constr-aine, but con-strain, because (ns) cannot begin a syllable, and (str) can, therefore it must begin it, so im-ploy, king-dom, de-struc-tion, ac-know-ledg, trans-gresse, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily giue the reason in all such words, why euery consonant must goe to this syllable, rather then to that. But still looke as before, that some

compound words must be marked, as mis-take. dis-like. trans-pose. with-out. through-out. &c. Which if they had been simple words, we must haue spelled them thus, mi-stake. di-slike. tran-spole. as you haue learned, because in composition euery word must haue his own letters not mingled with other.

Scho. But Sir, some men spell deriuatiue wordes thus, speak-eth. strength-en-ing. otherwise then you haue taught.

Mai. I know it well, yet because if such like words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needlesse oppression vpon childrens memory.) And that the former rules can bring no inconuenience in any word: therfore follow them without feare or doubt. And thus may you by this that you haue learned, spell truly, certainly, and with iudgement, any English word that can be laid before you.

Obiection.

Scho. Although all men will grant, that these rules must of necessity bring a speedie course of reading to as many as are of yeeres able to discern: yet many will not easily beleue, that litle children can conceiue them, and make vse of them: And then will they rather bring confusion then profit.

Answer.

Mai. But experience hath taught the contrary, for a child of an ordinary capacity will and hath easily conceiued these rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be vsed, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old: The words of art here vsed are not aboue eyght in all, the most of them I would haue the child learne while he is learning to spell, in the first booke, as I haue giuen direction there in the beginning, which words there, and rules here, being orderly taught as is prescribed, neuer doubt by the blessing of God of a comfortable successe: Therefore I wish that no man with a preiudicat opinion do reiect them: before he hath made diligent triall vpon some ordinary wits, But would haue all such as teach to reade, that they would make their Scholers as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessitie and vse: the other that follow because some of them bee more hard, containing onely differences of sounds of our English letters,

ters, and other observations for true writing, if your child be very yong or dull, trouble him with vnderstanding no more of them, then he is fit to conceiue and vse, yet let him learne to read them all, for if it were graunted that he could vnderstand none of them, no nor yet some of the former, yet whilst he readeth them, he learneth as much, as goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter: For I demaund what he vnderstandeth, when hee readeth a Chapter in the Bible, yet will no man deny him profite by reading: And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnes sake, then other wise I might, knowing that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

Although these three Chapters be of greatest vse for readers, yet let your Scholer diligently read the rest: for although he doe not vnderstand some of the rules following, at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

CHAP. 4.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word: of those letters which are not pronounced: and for writing words of the plural number.

Scho. I Remember you told me that (e) in the end of a word not pronounced, beside that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters, I pray which are they?

Ma. It changeth the sound of these letters, u. e. g. when any of these vowels go before, as in au. eu. iu. ou. ac. ic. uc. ag. ag. so in ng. rg. as in hau*. haue. leu. leue. lou. loue. so caue. faue.alue. hieue. thriue. so ac. without (e) is sounded like (ak) but acc. with (e) like asc. as in ac. cord. but place. race. so lic. lice. true. uice. Likewise ag. age. as stag. stage. so cag. cage. so hug. huge. deluge. so hang. strange. string. fringe. so larg. large. in most of which (e) doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag. age. hug. huge. Where you must marke that the sound which (g) hath in age and huge being long: in short syllables is made by putting (d) before (g) as in badg. trudge. So is it also when (e. i.) or (o) come before (g) as in leg. ledg. rig. ridg. log. lodg. which vowels before (g) are neuer long except in lieg. sieg. which is by putting in (i)

Of (e) in the end of a word.

*Here u) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant. And (ce) is as (se) And when a short word end in (e) we vse to ad (k.)

Scho. But Sir, you haue vsed (e) in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

*Especially after (i) and (u) as in espie, argue.

Whereas some would make such words as able two syllables, and that (e) in the end make (bl) to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Mai. We vse it in deed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) for beauty then of necessitie, as after (i) but not after (y) as in bic. by. and after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne, whereas the learned languages, neither double the consonant, nor vse such (e): as the Latines say, mel. as. ros. we mell. asse. rosse. And sometime, we vse not (e) when the word is long, as after (ll) as in all, fall, shall: yea wee vse (as) longer without (e) then asse with it. Yet sometime we vse (e) after two consonants, to draw the syllable long, for difference sake, principally if the one of them be (l) as in cradle, ladle, least they should be pronounced short, like sadl, radl, which some men would distinguish by doubling (dd) as saddle. But it is both vnusuall and needlesse to write bibbl and childe, to make them differ from bible and childe. Also some pronounce these words: blind, find, behind, short, other blinde, finde, behinde, with (e) long. Which (e) if wee should write after some words, it would utterly ouerthrow the naturall sound, as if wee should write hang with (e) thus hange, wee must pronounce it like strange. And hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as in reading, writing, if they should haue (e) would sound like fringe, hinge, as swing him in a rope: swinge him with a rod: which must not be written with (dg) frindg, (as some think) as the former examples shew, and these words, fringed, hingell, where (d) is neuer written.

Scho. If this be custome without reason, what certainty shall I hold?

Mai. Although it were good and easy, both for our own country learners and for strangers, that certaine rules were known and practised, (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in vs to reforme, I wish you rather to obserue the best, and follow that which we haue, then to labour for

for innovation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serue for all customs in the rest.

Scho. I remember you promised me to set down those words which haue other letters besides this (c) either not at all, or but litle pronounced.

Mai. I will either set you them down, or els giue you rules to know them, marke them therefore, as they follow.

A letter not pronounced.

(a) Is not pronounced when (ea or oe) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, roar, boat. where (a) both make the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, bread, bred, goad, god, coast, cost. as if you wrot, brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare. yeere. were. is diuersly written: yet we say be-at-ude. cre-at. cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture. And in forraigne proper names wee commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoshabe-ath. Gile-ad. Teko-a. Bo-az.

(a) The ioyning of these kind of vowels may be called improper diphthongs, because one of them is litle heard.

(c) Not pronounced in Georg. trueth.

(c)
(i)

(i) In shield. field. priest. chief. brief. shrieve. greece. sieg. Maister. their. view. mischief. fierce. friese. atchieue. marueil. reliefe. grieue. bierre. adiew. interfier. kerchiefe. lieutenant. fruit. suit. cruise. bruit.

(o) In people. floud. bloud. yeoman. icoperdy.

(o)
(u)

(u) In guest. guise. buy. guid. prologue. build. tongue. guile. guilty. conduit. league. dialogue. plague. epilogue. synagogue.

(b) In lamb. comb. thumb. debt. doubt. bdelium.

(b)
(c)

(c) In backe. packe. decke. pecke. licke. sticke. rocke. knocke. lucke. lucke. and all like, for we vse no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in ackle. eckle. ickle. ockle. eckle.

Scho. Why may wee not say that (k) is not pronounced in these, as well as (c.)

Mai. It differeth not much which, for although that (k) both end our English words, when they be long: as in bake. make. seeke. speake. like. loke. duke: yet these that wee make short, the Latines make the same sound in (c) as lac. nec. die. &c. hoc. dnc. when we say lacke. necke. dicke. sicke. hocke. ducke.

(g) In

24 English Schoole-maister.

(g) In signe, reigne, ensigne, fiewgme, reigne, souereigne, Galcoigne.

(h) In Christ, mirrh, Ghost, Iohn, whole, scholer, eunuch, chronicles, authoritie, anchor, choller, christall Rhene, Rhenish, rhetotike, abhominable, melancholy. So in foraine proper names, as Thomas Achaia, Cheaanah, Zacharias, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus: So those that end in arch, as Monarche: but in the beginning seldome, as Archangell, therefore commonly written Arkangell.

(gh) Comming together, (except in Ghost) are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight: pronounced as mite, fite: but in the end of a word, some countries sound them fully, other not at all, as some say plough, bough, slough, other plow, bou, flou: Thereupon some write burrough, some borrow: but the truest is both to write and pronounce them.

(n) In solemne, hymne.

(p) In Psalme, receit, accompt.

(f) In Isle.

(c) Is alwaies written, but little sounded before (ch) when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in Catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much, such, in which custome hath prevailed against rule: But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with (ch) then (c) is not written, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench, &c.

In such rules of writing you must not only understand the first originall word, but all deriuatives rising from the. Note that (e) long sounded as in sea, not as see: is alwaies written with ea.

Words of the plurall nōber.

Here againe obserue, that custome hath prevailed against reason, els why should (a) be written in boar, boat: rather then in dore, dote: or (i) in fruite, rather then brute: But to know when to write them, and when not, you shall finde all that may breed doubt, set down in the table, at the end of the booke, where you may aske counsaile, as your doubtēs shall arise, and not for these sorts onely, but for any other hard or doubtful word, especially not mentioned before in this booke.

Scho. You would mee you would obserue some thing more, in words ending in (es) I pray what is it?

Mai. Well remembred: It is this, words ending in (es) are

Are most of the plurall number, & are made of the singular by adding (s): for where it is not needfull to vse (e) in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to vse (es) in the plurall, as in iewels, ingins: except the singular end in a vowel, or in (w) put for (u) as in flies, pies, toes, crowes. Wherefore shall you finde, hands, things, words: more vsuall in the exactest writers, then handes, thinges, wordes with (e), although both wayes be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles: tuns and tunes: curs and cures, and not by writing them being short with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, cures: which is needlesse though vsuall: vnlesse it bee sometime for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the sound of the Latine word sons.

Scho. Are there then neuer more syllables in the plurall number, then in the singular?

Mai. Yes sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce. ch. ge. gd. s. or sh. as in graces. places. churches. cages. hedges. noses. fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gags for the mouth, and gages for a vessell. Note also that if the singular number end in (f) it is turned in the plurall into (v) as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wiues, kniues, calues.

Scho. Do all words of the plurall number end in (s)?

Mai. No: for we say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular & plurall are both one: as one sheepe, tenne sheepe, one mile, twentie mile or miles.

CHAP. 5.

This Chapter teacheth all other observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholer.

Scho. What is the first thing next to be learned?

Mai. You shall find some words written with (e & o) (e and o) single, when they should be written with the diphthongs, ee do as be, he, she, me, we, do, mother, for bee, hee, doe &c. but

* Which Gr̃-
marians call
the second
person.

(ph)

(th)
* Like (θ,) the
Greeke (th.)
which onely
Scholars vn-
derstand.

(ge) and (gi)

* The first sort
are sounded
like the latine
(g): the other
like the greeke
(γ).

* thee, when we speake vnto one, and the, otherwise, and so must their pronounciation differ, as I will tell thee, the matter.

Secondly that ph, is as much as (f) and is vsed onely in words borrowed from the Greeke tongue. As in physicke, prophet, Phillip, Phenice: for the rest loke the Table.

Thirdly some letters beside those before mentioned, haue not alwayes one and the same sound. As, th. is commonly sounded, as in these words: * thanke, theese, third, throt, thumpe: except in these words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothell, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, though, thus, and in words of mo then one syllable, ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing, as father, breathed, breathest, batheth seething.

Also (g) when (e or i) follow, bringeth great hardnes to our learners and strangers, being diuersly sounded: (ge) most often soundeth as (ie) as in * agent, gorget, gentle, Gentile. except in these words, together, get, bragget, target, burgen, gesse, geld, gewgawes, vineger, anger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. And (gi) as (ji) as in giant, ginger, Clergie, imagin. &c. except in begin, biggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, gill, guiltie, gimlet, ginnie hen, gird, girdle, girle, girth, gittron, giue, giues, Gibbon. And deriuatiues ending in ger, ged, geth, gest, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeft, hanging: Some men thinke that these words might be thus differently written, a childs gig, and a Scottish jig: the gil of a fish, and a jill of wine. But our English tongue will hardly beare (ji) in one syllable: Therefore to be sure when to write (g,) and when (i,) know that the sound (gi) is alwayes written with (g): And write (ie) alwayes with (i,) sauing in those words that you shall finde written with (g) in the table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the painter or as men haue receiued them by tradition, otherwise why should Iermin be written otherwise then the first syllable in German is Iesse rather then Gesse. And this I take to be the reason, why Gifford is diuersly pronounced, and made two different names, which is most like to bee at the first, but one: yea, I haue known

known two naturall brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Moreover (ti) before (on) is pronounced as (fi) as in redemption, (except (f, or x.) goe before, as question, aduotion, mixture) and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in (ti) as if (ing) bee added to pity or (est) to lofty, it is pitying, loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue, for true writing, is to discern when to write (ce or se,) (ci or si,) or both, as science: therefore many words that are merely English, are almost left indifferent, As some write faulset some fauset, other faucet, so pincers or pinfers; bullace bullase, some bulleis: so Sissers, some Cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with, (as feat, serue, side, sicke &c.) therefore you may write (f) before (c and i,) except in those words that are written with (c) in the table, or any other made of them by * derivation or composition, as if you know how to write Cite, you must so write incite, Citation, incitation, and so in other: Note that ance, ence, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are usually written with (c,) so is it after (a) in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellency, grace, &c. except in case, base, chafe, or when (s) is sounded like (z) * as amase: words beginning with *trans* be alwaies written with (f,) and with *circum* with (c) as transference, circumstance, for other exceptions see the table.

But to know when to write ci. si. ti. xi. before (on) observe that (ci) and (xi) are selborne, as suspicion, complexion: (fi) more often, as in those that end in cation, cession, cision, cursion, fession, fusion, gression, hension, lusion, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, session, swasion, version, vision, as occasion, confession, conuersion, &c. but most vsuall is (ti) as redemption, &c. but for the particulars if you doubt view the table.

Scho. What els is to be obserued?

Mai. That diuers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their signification, change also their writing, as the reigne of a Prince, the reine of a horse, & the raine falleth.

(ti)

Ce, serd, &c.

*That is by adding some thing to the beginning or end.

*(f,) Often like (z) as brasier, like brazier.

Ci. si. ti. xi.

Diuers writing of the same sound.

Two men came to me. Their minds are there.

Wait on me, and I will sell it by weight.

Nay, not so, the horse doth neigh.

The Sunne shineth, my sonne cryeth.

Stand still here, that you may heare.

A true Prophet, bringeth much profite.

I heard that which is hard.

This Mille-wright cannot write.

Some men haue a great summe of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) as (u) as in come, number, custome, *some, sonne, &c.

Sometimes the same writing is diuersly sounded, as (s) sometimes like (z), as wee vse this vse: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two bowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong, or a consonant, as Ichoi-adah, or Icho-jadah.

Sometimes we shall haue a word diuersly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u), as in (browne, broune) but especially in the ende of a word. Yet doe now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now, and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus: nou, hou: that so to make a difference betwene these words, to bow a bow: to sow for the sow: we might write to bou a bow, to sow for the sou: And so out, and ought, and such like.

Sometimes we vse the same writing and sound, in words differing in signification, as the *hart of the hart panteth.

A foule can flye ouer a foule way.

Thou art skilfull in the art of Grammar.

The right care. Eare thy land, for an care of cozne.

My brother May, may liue till may.

Sometimes a word is diuersly written and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in), as intent, informe, or entent, enforme: so bottell, botle, yerck, or ierck, layle or Gaole. So words ending in (i) as monie, iornie, tansie, or money, iorney, ransey. So words ending in (or) shott may bee indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, fauor, or honour, fauour, except for, dor, nor, abhor.

Further, you must marke that words of more then one syllable,

(o) before
(m) or (n).

*The proper
name is writ-
ten Some or
Soame.

The same writ-
ing of diuers
sound.

The same writ-
ing in a diuers
sense.

*Which some
write heart.

Diuers sound
and writing in
the same sense.

(or)

lable, ending in this sound (us) are written with (ous) as glorious, friuolous. But words of one syllable (thus) us, trusse.

But to know when a word endeth in (ike) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation, for we write publike because we say publication, (for (c) and (k) here be both one) so Rhetorike, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would haue you to marke, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the bowell wherein almost so many men, so many minds: some will haue it before certayne letters, other when it cometh in a diphthong, but more reason they haue which write it when another (i) followeth as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharpe, as in deny. But I thinke naturally and truly it ought not to be written but in words borrowed of the Greeke, as hypocrite, myrrhe, mysticall, all which words you shall finde in the table, where you shall finde no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I haue written (y) for (i) without regard, following the vsuall custome.

Scho. But Sir, I reade a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me, that Ps. may begin a word.

Mai. Well remembred, such diligent marking what you reade, will soone make you a scholer: the answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, & they do ioyne consonants that our English tongue do not, as *Minason*, *Ptolemas*, *Rhodes*: *stenes*, signifying the fower fore teeth: *pneuma* a spirit or breth, *cnicus* bastard saffron. But these are very rare, so we haue many terminations in proper names, and Latine words, which are not vsuall in English, as *fons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *arx*. in proper names, *alz*, *anz*, *arz*. &c. Thus *alb*, is of the Latines: we vse also in Latine *stata*, not used in English: we vse also contract words in English, as *hangd*, for *hanged*.

Scho. Haue I now no more to obserue for distinct reading?

Mai. That which the Gramarians call accent, which is the lifting vp of the voyce higher in one syllable then in ano-

Accent vsuall
omitted in our
English prints,

30 The second Booke of the

ther, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as an incense, to incense, where (in) in the former word, and cense in the latter is lifted up more.

*The points are thus called:
(,) a comma.
(:) a colon.
(.) a period.

You must obserue also those which we call *poynts or stales in writing: as this marke (,) like a small halfe Moone, noteth a small stay: two prickes thus (:) maketh a longer stay, and one pricke thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

(?) an interrogation.
() a parenthesis.

When a question is asked, we marke it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as teach me (I pray you) to read, but for the true framing of your voyce in all these, you must craue the help of your Maister.

*Called abbreviations.

You must also know the short kinde of writing used in some words: as a strike ouer any vowel for m, or n. as mā, for man, cō for con, þ, for the, þ, for that, þ, for thou, w, for with, &c. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, *th'intent.

*Called apostrophus.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of euery proper name, and of the first word of euery sentence, and verse, with those that we call great or capitall letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten. L. for fiftie. C. for a hundred. D. for five hundred. M. for a thousand. Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord. LL. for Lords. B. for Bishop. BB. for Bishops.

Capital letters.

Scho. How am I sure, that I can neuer misse in spelling, or reading: nor (as I thinke) in writing.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

Ma. I know not what can easily deceiue you in writing, vntlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your countrie people, whereof I will giue you a taste, thereby to offer you an occasion to take heed, not of these onely, but of any like: Some people speake thus:

The mell standeth on the hell, for

The mill standeth on the hill: so

knet

knet for knit: bredg for bridg: knaw for gnaw: knat for gnat:
 belk for belch: yerb for herb: griffe for graffe: yelk for yolke:
 ream for realm: aferd for afraid: durt for dirt: gurt for girth:
 stomp for stamp: ship for sheep: hafe for halfe: sample for exāple:
 parfit for perfect: dauter for daughter: cartē for certaine: car-
 char for carcheife: lease for leash: hur for hir: sut and suster for
 fir and sister, to spat for to spit. &c.

So doe they commonly put (v) for (f) as scale for veale.

And a nox, a nasse, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, an asse, mine
 aunt, thine vnclē, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word,
 as vnitee for vnitie, noz (id) for (ed) as vnited for vnited, which is
 scottish: And some ignozantly wryte a cup a wine for a cup
 of wine: and other like absurdities.

Scho. How shall I auoyd these dangers?

Mai. By diligent marking, how you reade them wrytten.

Scho. May I then neuer vse my proper country termes, in
 wryting?

Mai. Yes: if they be peculiar termes, and not corrupting
 of words: As the Northren man wryting to his priuat neigh-
 bour may say: My lathē standeth nere the kirke garth, for My
 barne standeth nere the Churchyard. But if he should wryte
 publikey, it is fittest to vse the most knowne words.

Scho. What can now hinder me, why I should not readly
 and distinctly reade any english?

Mai. Nothing at all, (if you thoroughly be perfect in this
 that I haue taught you) vnlesse it be want of more practise,
 which (although this you haue learned, will so sufficiently
 teach you, that you cannot faile in any word, though you
 haue neuer any other teacher) yet for your more chearefull
 proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not
 to forsake your maister, untill you haue gone through these
 exercises following, of which I haue made choise of all sorts,
 both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any
 thing.

Scho. Sir, I will follow your aduise, thanke you for your
 paynes, and craue the Lord his blessing. And now will I ap-
 pose

We vse to put
 (n) to the words
 (a, my or thy)
 when the next
 word begin-
 neth with a
 vowell, to a-
 uoyde a ga-
 ping ill sound.

Peculiar
 termes.

pose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. 6.

Here is set downe an order, how the teacher shall direct his schollers to oppose one another.

When your Schollers first learne this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answer.

When your Schollers oppose one the other, let the answerer answer without booke.

John. Who will adventure his credite with me in opposing for the victorie?

Robert. I will neither refuse you nor any in our forme, in any thing we haue learned: begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Robert. l, o.

John. Spell of?

Robert. o, f.

John. Spell from?

Robert. f, r, o, m.

John. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

John. I meane not so, but when I say write, I meane spell: for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. When I answer you, that p, e, o, p, l, e.

John. What vse hath (o) for you giue it no sound?

Robert. True: yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, wherein (o) is not pronounced.

John. Are there any more of them?

Robert. Yea many, I will repeat them, if you will.

John. No, that would be ouer long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Robert. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

John. To what end then serueth it?

Robert. We haue learned two principall vses: one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t. spelleth hat: but h, a, t, e. is hate.

John. How spell you Iesus?

Robert.

Robert. I, c, s, u, s.

John. How know you that it is not written with g, e?

Robert. Because it is not in the table at the end of my booke: for all that be written with g, e, be there, and our master taught us that all other of that sound must be written with i, e.

John. How write you Circle?

Robert. S, i, r, c, l, e.

John. Nay, now you misse: for if you looke in the table, you shall find it Circle. Wherefore now you must appose me.

Robert. I confesse mine error, therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spell b, r, a, n, c, h?

John. branch.

Robert. Nay, but you should put in (u)

John. That skilleth not, for both waies be vsuall.

Robert. How spell you might?

John. m, i, g, h, t.

Robert. Why put you in (gh) for m, i, t, e. spelleth miter?

John. Truth, but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should haue a little sound.

Robert. If your syllable beginneth with (b) what consonants may follow?

John. Onely (l) or (r).

Robert. Where learne you that?

John. In the third chapter of the first booke.

Robert. And which will follow (g)?

John. (l, n, or r)

Robert. How proue you it?

John. Because g, l, a. spell gla, and g, n, a. gna, and g, r, a. spell gra.

Robert. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

John. We haue them before twise set downe, besides put a dowell vnto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str put a, and it spelleth stra: but btra will spell nothing: therefore they cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. Do not str spell star?

P

John

34 The second Booke of the

Make your
scholer reade
ouer this dia-
logue so often,
vntill he can
do it as readily
& pronounce
it as naturally,
as if he spake
without book.

John. It spelleth nothing without a bowell.

Robert. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

John. Thre.

Robert. How proue you that?

John. Because it hath thre bowels, without any of the thre exceptions.

Robert. How diuide you them?

John. Re-war-ded.

Robert. Why put you w to a?

John. Because it is one consonant betwene two bowels.

Robert. And why diuide you r, and d?

John. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition?

John. I must marke how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then take the first, a, d, ad, then take the next, m, o, mo, then put them together, admo, so spell and put to the thirde, admoni, and so vntill you come vnto the end.

Robert. What if a man should bid you write this word?

John. I must follow the same order: first write downe ad, then write vnto it mo, admo, then ioine vnto that ni, admoni, so the rest admoniti admonition.

Robert. What is the best way to make vs perfect in spelling hard syllables?

John. My maister doth sometime practise vs, in harsh counterfeitt syllables, thzough all the five bowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, through. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yimble, yormble, yurmble. Whaights, wheights, &c. vaigh, veigh, &c. ianch, iench, jinch, ionch, iunch.

Robert. What if you cannot tell what bowell to spell the syllable with, how will you do to finde it: as if you should write from, and know not to whicher you should write it with a or o.

John. I would trie it with all the bowels thus, fram, frem, fim, from: now I haue it.

Robert. But good man Taylor our Clarke when I went to

to schoole with him, taught me to sound these bowels other-
wise then (me thinks) you do.

John. How was that?

Robert. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for
bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bod,
bude, sounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid, or command, and
bid, as bide, long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude, long, like
rude: for these three bowels e, i, u, are very corruptly and ig-
norantly taught by many unskillfull teachers, which is the
cause of so great ignorance in true writing in those that want
the Latine tongue.

Let the unskill-
full teachers
take great heed
of this fault,
and let some
good scholars
heare their
children pro-
nounce these
syllables.

John. You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pro-
nounce, for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, so, sou: as if she had
sent me to see her son, when as (se) should be sounded like the
(sea) and (su) as to (sue) one at the law.

Robert. But let me returne to appose you: How were we
taught to find out the naturall sound of consonants?

John. By the speech of a stutler or stammerer, as to marke
how he laboureth to sound the first letter of a word: as if
the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before he can bring it
forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter,
and so of all the other consonants.

* For letters
were first de-
vised accord-
ing to sounds

Robert. How many waies may you expresse this sound (si)?

John. Onely three: si, ci, and sci, or (xi) which is (chi)

Robert. Now you haue erred as well as I: for (ci) before a
bowell doth commonly sound (si), and now I will giue you
ouer for this time: but I will challenge you againe to mor-
row, both in some new questions, in some part of that which
we haue learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are
in saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I
deale with you.

John. Do your worst, I wil prouide likewise for you: and
nener giue you ouer, untill I haue gotten the victorie: for I
take not so much pleasure in any thing els all day.

Robert. I am of your mind: for I haue heard our maister
say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits,

The second Booke of the

helpe our memorie, and many other commodities. But now let vs looke vnto our Catechisme, for our maister will examine vs next in that.

Iohn. Nay, by your leaue we shall first reade over againe all that we haue learned, with the p[re]face, titles of the chapters, and notes in the margent of our booke, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Booke.



A short Catechisme.

What Religion doe you professe?
Christian Religion.

What is Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, beleeuing, and following of those things, which are commanded and taught vs by God in the holy Scriptures.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

The word of God contained in the bookes of the old and new testament.

Doe this Scripture or word of God containe in it all poynts of true Religion, and euery thing necessarie for the saluation of a Christian?

Yea.

Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods be there?

One.

What is God?

An euerlasting Spirite, immortall, inuisible, most strong, onely wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Sonne, and the holy Ghost.

How is God knowne?

By his workes, word and spirite.

Who created the world?

*God.

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing, and that by his word.

Act. 17.26.

Rom. 9.10.

Act. 4.12.

2.Tim. 3.16.

2.Tim. 3.16.

2.Tim. 3.16.

2.Tim. 3.16.

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2.Tim. 3.16.

2.Tim. 3.16.

2.Tim. 3.16.

Gen. 1. 27.

1. Cor. 8. 6.

Ephe. 4. 24.

Gen. 1. 27.

Rom. 11. 36.

Who made you?

God the Father.

How did he create you?

In holinesse and righteousnesse.

Why were you thus created?

To glorifie him.

Are you able to doe this of your selfe?

Rom. 3. 10, 11

No.

12.

Why so?

Rom. 3. 23.

Because I am a sinner.

1. Ioh. 1. 8. 10.

How come you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

Rom. 5. 12. 18.

By the fall of Adam.

19.

What was his sinne?

Gen. 3. 6.

Disobedience against God, in eating of the forbidden fruite.

Rom. 5. 12.

How commeth it to passe, that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Rom. 5. 12.

Because he was the Father of all mankind.

How doe you proue that you are a sinner?

Rom. 2. 13. &

3. 20.

By the testimonie of mine owne conscience, and by the lawe of God.

Gal. 3. 19.

What is the lawe of God?

Psal. 19. 7.

A perfect rule of righteousness commaunding good, and forbidding euill: the summe whereof is contained in the commaundements.

How many be there?

Exod. 34. 28.

Tenne.

Rehearse them?

Exod. 20. 1.

1 Then God spake all these words and said: I am the Lord thy God, which haue brought thee out of the land of AEgypt, out of the house of bondage, thou shalt haue none other Gods but me.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any grauen Image, nor the likenes of any thing that is in Heauen aboue, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water vnder the earth, thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them, for I the Lord thy God, am a ialous God, and visit the sinnes of the Fathers vpon the Children, vnto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mer-

cie

cie vnto thousands, to them that loue me, and keepe my commandments.

3 Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vaine, for the Lorde will not holde him guiltles that taketh his name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keepe holy the Sabbath day, fixe daies shalt thou labour and doe all that thou hast to doe, but the seauenth day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt doe no manner of worke, thou, and thy Sonne, and thy Daughter, thy manservant, and thy maidservant, thy cattell, and the stranger that are within thy gates, for in fixe dayes the Lorde made heauen and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seauenth daye, wherefore the Lord blessed the seauenth day, and halloved it.

5 Honour thy Father, and thy Mother, that thy dayes may be long in the land, which the Lord thy God giueth thee.

6 Thou shalt doe no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adulterie.

8 Thou shalt not steale.

9 Thou shalt not beare false witnes against thy neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not couet thy neighbours house, thou shalt not couet thy neighbours Wife, nor his Seruant, nor his Maide, nor his Oxe, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. A commandment or preface?

A preface to the whole law.

Leuit. 19. 2. 9.

How be the commandments deuised?

Into two tables or parts.

Exod. 31. 18.

How many be there of the first table?

& 34. 26.

Four.

How many of the second?

Six.

What doe the commaundements of the first table teach you?

Matth. 22. 37.

My dutie towards God.

What doe the commaundements of the second table teach you?

Matth. 22. 39.

My dutie towards my neighbour.

Are you to vse the commaundements as prayers?

No,

40 The practise to the

No, because they be no petitions but commandements.

Are you able to keep them, without breaking any one of them, in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why?

Eph. 3. 3.

Rom. 3. 10.

Because I am readie and disposed by nature, to offend both God and my neighbour.

To what end then serueth the lawe?

Rom. 3. 10.

Galat. 3. 24.

Pro. 3. 1. 3.

Psal. 119. 105.

Rom. 6. 23.

To shew vs our miserie, and so leade vs to Christ: and to bee a rule euer after for the well ordering of our liues.

What is the punishment for the breach of the lawe?

Eternall destruction both of body and soule.

Is there no way to escape it, and be saued?

Yes.

How?

Act. 4. 12.

By Iesus Christ.

Who is this Christ?

Mat. 3. 17.

Rom. 9. 5.

Esa. 9. 6.

Heb. 1. 6.

The sonne of God, perfect God and perfect man,

Could there no other means, nor person bee found in Heauen or

Earth to saue you, but the sonne of God must doe it?

No verely.

Must he needs be God and man?

Yea.

Why?

Heb. 9. 22.

First, because he must dye for vs, and God cannot dye, therefore he must be man.

Heb. 2. 14.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being onely man, he could not, therefore he must also be God.

How did he saue you?

* 1. Pet. 1. 19.

& 2. 22.

Heb. 4. 15.

* 1. Pet. 2. 24.

& 4. 1.

1. Pet. 3. 18.

As he was man * perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the law, and satisfied the * iustice of God for me. And as hee was God, hee ouercame death, and raysted vp his bodie the third day.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

Matth. 25. 46.

& 7. 23.

Reuel 22. 13.

No, there are a number that shall haue their part in hell with the diuell and his Angels.

Who

Who are they that haue their part in the death of Christ?

Onely such as truly belecue.

What is faith?

Faith, is a full assurance of my saluation in Iesus Christ alone.

Haue euery man this faith in himselfe?

No, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

How is faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the worde of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirite.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the vse of the Sacraments, and prayer.

How shall a man knowe whether hee haue this true and saving faith, or no?

By the fruites and markes thereof.

What be the fruites of faith?

A hatred of all sinne, a continuall care to please GOD in the duties commaunded, an vnfaigned loue to Gods word and to his people.

Rehearse the summe of your Faith?

I beleue in God the Father almightie, maker of heauen and earth, and in Iesus Christ his onely Sonne our Lord: which was conceived by the holy Ghost, borne of the Virgin Marie, suffered vnder Ponce Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried, hee descended into hell, the third day he rose againe from the dead, he ascended into heauen, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father almightie, from thence hee shall come to iudge the quicke and the dead. I beleue in the holy Ghost, the holy Catholique Church, the communion of Saints, the forgiveness of finnes, the resurrection of the bodie, and the life euermorelasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let vs now come to the meanes of strengthening our faith, as of the Sacraments and prayer: and first what is a Sacrament?

Iohn 3.16.

Galat. 3.26.

*Heb. 10.22.

Rom. 4.20.21.

*Iohn 1.12.

*Act. 4.12.

*2. Thel. 3.2.

Phil. 1.29.

*Mat. 16.17.

Rom. 10.17.

1. Cor. 1.23.

Acts 2.41.

2. Cor. 4.13.

Acts 16.14.

Iohn 8.31. and

6.17.

1. Pet. 2.2.

Acts 2.37.

Heb. 11.7.

Psal. 119.113.

1. Iohn 3.14.

Rom. 4.11. A Sacrament is a seale and pledge of those benefits of my saluation, which I receiue by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Matth. 23.19. Two.

& 26.26.

Which be they?

1. Cor. 11.23. Baptisme, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

Matth. 26.26. The Lord Iesus.

1. Cor. 11.23.

To what end?

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

Which be they?

Gen. 17.11. The signe, and the thing signified.

Rom. 4.11.

In Baptisme, which is the signe that may be seene?

Acts 8.26.

Water.

What is the thing signified?

Iohn 3.5.

The washing away of my finnes by the blood of Christ.

How is your Faith strengthened by Baptisme?

Mark. 16.16.

By Baptisme I am receiued into the familie and congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my finnes are forgiven me, and the punishment due to the same.

Acts 2.38.

What do you professe in Baptisme?

Rom. 6.3.

To dye vnto sinne, and to liue vnto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which bee the Signes that may be seene?

Mat. 26.26.27.

1. Cor. 11.23.

Bread and Wine.

24.25.

What do they signifie?

The bodie and blood of Christ.

How is your Faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is strengthened, that as I receiue the bread and wine into my body to become mine: so doth my soule receiue withall Iesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

Is the bread and wine turned into the naturall bodie and blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bone?

No, the bread and wine of their owne nature are not changed, but in

in vse they differ from other common bread and wine, because they be appoynted of God to be signes of the bodie and blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say; This is my body?

It is a figuratiue speech vsuall in the Scripture, as circumcision is called the couenant, the Lambe is called the passeouer: and yet it is not the couenant, nor the passeouer, but a signe of it.

Gen. 17. 10. 13
Exod. 12. 11.

How do you eate Christs bodie, and drinke his blood?

Spiritually, and by Faith.

Iohn 6. 63.

Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, Fooles, Mad-men, Ignorant persons, knowne heretikes, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

1. Cor. 12. 28.
Tit. 3. 10.

What must he doe that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must proue and examine himselfe.

Wherein must he examine himselfe?

1. Cor. 11. 28.
39.

First, what knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly, whether he hath true faith in Iesus Christ, or no.

Thirdly, whether he bee penitent and sorie for his sinnes past, purposing to leaue them, and to liue godlie, endeououring himselfe to be in brotherly loue and charitie with all men.

Matth. 5. 23.
Rom. 12. 18.
Heb. 12. 14.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sinnes past, as hypocrites, ciuill men, Church Papists, priuie enemies to Gods word, and so many of the godlie as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

1. Cor. 11. 30.
2. Chro. 30. 18.

What is the other helpe you haue to increase Faith?

Prayer.

What is prayer?

Prayer, is a spirituall action of Faith wherein we require of God

Rom. 8. 26.

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Rom. 8. 26.

Jam. 1. 6. in the name of Christ, all things necessarie, his glorie and our comfort.
1. Iohn. 5. 14. fort.

To whom must you pray?

Psal. 50. 14. 15. To God only.

In whose name?

Iohn. 16. 23. In the name of Christ.

Then you may not pray to Saints, or Angels, or to God in the name of a Saint or Angell?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither commandement, promise, nor example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me, saying:

Matth. 6. 9.

Our Father which art in heauen, halowed be thy name. Thy kingdome come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heauen. Giue vs this day our daily bread. And forgiue vs our trespasses. As we forgiue them that trespass against vs. And lead vs not into temptation. But deliuer vs from all euill: for thine is the kingdome, the power and glorie, for euer. Amen.

How many petitions be there in this prayer?

Sixe, three concerning the glorie of God, and three our owne necessities.

What are these words; Our Father which art in heauen?

A preface or introduction to the prayer.

What are these words: For thine is the kingdome, the power and glorie for euer?

The conclusion of the prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Psaln. 116. 12.

Thanksgiuing.

Is it enough that you thank him with your lips alone?

Ephe. 5. 10.

No, but I must bee obedient to his lawes and commaundements: which grace the Lord graunt. Amen.

Deut. 8. 3. 6.
 &c.

Sundry

Sundry necessarie obseruations for
a Christian.

1. **T**hat we keepe a narrow & watch ouer our hearts, words, and a 1. Pet. 1. 15.
deedes continually.
2. That with all care the ^b time bee redeemed, which hath been b Ephes. 5. 16.
idly, carelessly, and vnprofitably spent. Col. 4. 5.
3. That once in the day at the least priuate ^c prayer and medita- c Col. 4. 2.
tion be vsed.
4. That care be had ^d to do, and receiue good in companie. d Luk. 14. 15.
16.
5. That our familie bee with diligence and regard ^e instructed, e Deut. 4. 9. &
watched ouer and gouerned. 6. 7.
6. That no more time or care be bestowed in ^f matters of the f Gen. 18. 19.
world, then must needs. f Pro. 3. 1. 27.
28.
7. That we stirre vp our selues to ^g liberalitie to Gods Saints, g Col. 3. 2.
8. That we giue not the least bridle to wandring ^h lusts and af- h Heb. 13. 16.
fections. Gal. 6. 10.
9. That wee prepare our selues to ⁱ beare the crosse, by what i Col. 3. 3.
meanes it shall please God to exercise vs. Ephes. 5. 3. 4.
10. That wee bestow sometime not onely in ^k mourning for k Matth. 16. 24
our owne finnes, but also for the finnes of the time and age where- l Dan. 9. 3. 4.
in we liue. &c. 20.
11. That we ^m looke daily for the comming of our Lord Iesus m 1. Cor. 1. 7.
Christ, for our full deliuerance out of this life. Tit. 2. 13.
12. That we vse (as we shall haue opportunitie, at least as we n Iam. 5. 16.
shall haue necessitie) to ⁿ acquaint our selues with some godly
and faithfull person, with whom we may conferre of our christian
estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning vp of Gods graces
in vs.
13. That wee ^o obserue the departure of men out of this life, o Eccles. 7. 4.
their mortalitie, the vanitie and alteration of things belowe, the Philip. 1. 23.
more to contemne the world, & to continue our longing after the Reuel. 22. 20.
life to come. And that wee meditate and muse often of our owne
death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the graue, all
our glorie put off, which will serue to beate downe the pride of life
that is in vs.

p Deut. 17.19. 14. That we p reade somewh at daily of the holy Scriptures, for
20. the further increase of our knowledge.

Iosh. 1.8.

Psal. 1.2.

Dan. 9.2.

q Nehem. 9.38

2. Chro. 34.31.

15. That wee q enter into couenant with the Lord to strue a-
gainst all sinne, and especially against the speciall sinnes and cor-
ruptions of our hearts and liues, wherein we haue most dishonou-
red the Lord, and haue raised vp most guiltines to our owne con-
sciences, and that we carefully see our couenant bee kept and con-
tinued.

r 1. Pet. 1.14.

2. Pet. 2.20.21.

22.

f Matth. 18.8.

1. Thes. 5.22.

r Reuel. 2.4.

u 1am. 1.19.

w 1am. 1.22.

Rom. 2.13.

x Ecd. 4.17.

16. That wee r marke how sinne dyeth and is weakened in vs,
and that we turne not to our old sinnes againe, but wisely f auoide
all occasions to sinne.

17. That we f fall not from our first loue, but continue still our
affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of
religion, u diligently hearing it, and w faithfully practising the same
in our liues and conuersations: that wee x prepare our selues be-
fore we come, and meditate and conferre of that wee heare, either
by our selues, or with other: and so marke our daily profiting in
religion.

y Ephe. 5.20.

Psal. 116.1.2.13

& 118.15.

z Phil. 1.23.

2. Tim. 4.7.8.

18. That we be often occupied in y meditating on Gods bene-
fits and workes, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19. That we z exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight
in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, and the fruition
of Gods presence, in his glorious and blessed kingdome.

20. Lastly, that we make not these holy practises of repentance
common in time, nor vse them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this

Catechisme.

Miseric.

Almightie God and most mercifull father in Iesus Christ, as
thou hast plainly set before vs our cursed estate, in the cleare
glasse of thy heauenly word, so we beseech thee to open our
eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feele it, by the inward wor-
king of thy holy spirit. For wee O Lorde, are most vaine and vile
creatures, iustly tainted with the rebellion of our first parents, con-
ceiued in sinne, bondslaves of satan, necessarily, and yet willingly
seruing diuers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy
Maiestie,

Maiestie, whereby we deserue most iustly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in hell for euer. But blessed bee thy name O Lord our God, who when there was no power in vs, no, Deliuerance. not so much as any desire or endeuor to get out of this wofull estate, hast made vs see and feelee, in what case wee were, and prouided a most soueraigne remedie for vs, euen thy deare and onely begotten Sonne, whome thou hast freely offered vnto vs, not onely kindling in vs a desire to enioy him, but enabling vs by a true and liuely faith, to lay hold vpon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the saluation of our soules. And now O Lorde, that it Pictie. hath pleased thee, by faith to ioyne vs to thy sonne Iesus Christ, and by thy spirit, to make vs members of his body: wee humbly beseech thee, by the same spirit, to renewe vs daily according to thine owne image. Worke in our hearts a daily increase of true faith, and repentance, and in our liues a holy and comfortable change. O Lord enable vs in some good measure, to walke wor-
 thie of all thy mercies, and to serue thee, w^h hast created and chosen vs, and thy Sonne, who hath redeemed vs from death, and made vs heires of glorie, and thy blessed spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe vs, with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holiness, and righteousness all the dayes of our life. Finally, seeing of thine infinite goodnesse and mercie, thou hast appoynted diuers excellent and holy meanes for the daily encrease of thy graces in vs, and for the confirming and quickning of vs in a Christian con-
 uersation, we humbly beseech thee, to grant al those good meanes vnto vs, and to continue them amongst vs, giuing vs grace to vse them purely, constantly and zealously, to the glorie of thy name, profit of our brethren, and saluation of our soules, through Iesus Christ, to whom with thee O Father, and the holy Ghost, be giuen all honor and glory for euer, Amen.

At thankesgiuing before meate.

O My heauenly Father, I thank thee through Iesus Christ for making these creatures to serue mee, and for giuing mee leaue to feede on them: now I humbly pray thee to giue mee grace moderately and soberly to vse them, that my bodily health may bee still
 continued

continued to thy glorie, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Christ Iesus, Amen.

A thanksgiving after meate.

O Lord, feeling my bodie to be refreshed with meate and drink, and my minde also fitter to doe those things which thou requirest of me: let it now bee my meate to doe thy will, and those workes which belong to my dutie with all cheerefulnes and good conscience, that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deede, may bee acceptable in thy sight to the ende of my life, through Iesus Christ, to whom with thee and the holy Ghost be all honour, glorie, and thanksgiving now and for euer, Amen.

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord God our heavenly father, wee thy poore and wretched creatures, giue thee most humble and heartie thanks for our quiet and safe sleepe, and for raising vs vp from the same. We beseech thee for Iesus Christes sake, to prosper vs this daye in our labour and trauell, that it may be to the discharging of our dutie in our vocations, principally to thy glorie, next to the profit of this Church and common-weale, and last of all to the benefite and content of our Maisters. Graunt deare Father, that we may cherefully and conscionably doe our businesse and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as seruing thee our God, knowing thee to bee the chiefe maister of vs, and that thou seest and beholdest vs with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truely walke in their vocation, and threatned euerlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours. We beseech thee O heavenly father, to giue vs the strength of thy spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousnesse of this irksome labour which thou for our sinnes hast powred vpon all mankinde, may seeme to vs delectable and sweete. Fulfill now O Lord these our requests, for thy sonne our Saviours sake, in whose name wee pray as he himselfe hath taught vs. *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Euening.

Most mercifull God and tender Father, which besides thine inestimable mercies declared and giuen vnto vs in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of vs by the death of thy deare Sonne Iesus Christ, in the calling of vs to the knowledge of thy blessed worde, in keeping of vs hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious gouerning of vs, and all things hitherto for our singular wealth and commoditie, hast also most fatherly cared for vs, and kept vs this day from all daungers both of soule and body, giuing vs health, foode, apparell, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poore and miserable life, which many other doe want: for these and all other thy good giftes and gracious benefites, which thou of thine owne goodnes onely and fatherly providence, hast hitherto powred vpon vs, and doest presently powre vpon vs and many other, we most humbly thanke thee and praise thy holy name, beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden by meanes of the darkenesse which thou hast sent ouer the earth, so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and burie all our sinnes, which this day or at any time heretofore wee haue committed against thy holy commaundements: and as now we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so graunt the garde of thy good Angels to keepe the same this night and for euermore: and whensoever our last sleepe of death shall come, graunt that it may be in thee good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glorie and our ioy through Iesus Christ our Lorde. So be it.

Psalme 119. The first part.

1. **B**lessed are those that are vndefiled in the way: and walke in the way of the Lord.
2. Blessed are they that keepe his testimonies: and seeke him with their whole heart.
3. For they which doe no wickednes: walke in his waies.
4. Thou hast charged: that we shall diligently keepe thy commaundements.

5 O that my waies were made so direct: that I might keepe thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded: while I haue respect vnto all thy commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an vnfaigned heart: when I shall haue learned the iudgements of thy righteousness.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not vtterly.

The second part.

1 **W**Herewithall shall a young man cleanse his way? euen by ruling himselfe after thy word.

2 With my whole heart haue I sought thee: O let me not goe wrong out of thy commandements.

3 Thy words haue I hid within my heart: that I should not sinne against thee.

4 Blessed art thou (O Lord) O teach me thy statutes.

5 With my lips haue I been telling of all the iudgements of thy mouth.

6 I haue had great delight in the way of thy testimonies: as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talke of thy commandements, and haue respect vnto thy waies.

8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs Chapter 4.

1 **H**Eare, O yee children, the instruction of a father, and giue care to learne vnderstanding.

2 For I doe giue you a good doctrine: therefore forsake ye not my law.

3 For I was my fathers sonne, tender and deare in the sight of my mother.

4 When he taught me, and said vnto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words: keep my commaundements, and thou shalt liue.

5 Get wisdom: get vnderstanding: forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keepe thee: loue er, and shee shall preserue thee.

7 Wisdom is the beginning: get wisdom therefore: and a-
boue

bowe all thy possession get vnderstanding.

8 Exalt her, and she shall exalt thee: she shall bring thee to honor, if thou embrace her.

9 Shee shall giue a comely ornament vnto thine head, yea, she shall giue thee a crowne of glory.

10 Heare my sonne, and receiue my words, and the yeares of thy life shall be many.

11 I haue taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leaue not: keepe her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of euill men.

15 Auoyde it, and goe not by it: turne from it, and passe by.

16 For they cannot sleepe, except they haue done euill, & their sleepe departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickednes, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more vnto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darknes: they knowe not wherein they shall fall.

20 My sonne, hearken vnto my words, incline thine eare vnto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keepe them in the midst of thine heart.

22 For they are life vnto those that finde them, and health vnto all their flesh.

23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence: for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes beholde the right, and let thine eyelids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feete, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remoue thy
foote from euill.

The first Psalm.

THe man is blest that hath not bent,
to wicked rede his eare:

Nor led his life as finners doe,
nor sat in scorners chayre.

2 But in the law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight:

And in that law doth exercise
himselſe both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth,
fast by the water side:

Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruite
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose lease shall neuer fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand:

Even so all things shall prosper well,
that this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the vngodly men,
they shall be nothing so:

But as the dust which from the earth,
the windes drine ro and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in iudgement stand vpright:

Nor yet the sinners with the iust,
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of godly men,
vnto the Lord is knowne:

And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrowne.

The 4. Psalme.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord heare me when I call:

Thou hast set me at libertie,
when I was bound and thrall.

2 Haue mercie Lord therefore on me,
and grant me my request:
For vnto thee vncessantly
to crie I will not rest.

3 O mortall men how long will ye
my glorie thus despise?

Why wanderye in vanitie,
and follow after lyes?

4 Know ye that good and godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuse:

And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sinne not but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart:

And in your chamber quietly,
see you your felues conuert.

6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say:

And looke that in the liuing Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort craue worldly goods,
and riches do embrace:

But Lord grant vs thy countenance,
thy fauour and thy grace.

8 For thou thereby shalt make my heart
more ioyfull and more glad:

Then they that of their come and wine
full great increase haue had.

The practise to the

9 In peace therefore lie downe will I,
taking my rest and sleepe:
For thou onely wilt me O Lord
alone in safetie keepe.

The 50. Psalm.

THe mightie God,
th'eternall hath thus spoke:

And all the world
he will call and prouoke:
Euen from the East,
and so forth to the West.

2 From toward Sion
which place him liketh best:

God will appeare
in beautie most excellent:

3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Deuouring fire
shall goe before his face:

A great tempest
shall round about him trace.

4 Then shall he call
the earth and heauens bright:

To iudge his folke,
with equitie and right.

5 Saying go to,
and now my Saints assemble:

My peace they keepe,
their gifts do not dissemble.

6 The heauens shall
declare his righteousness:

For God is iudge
of all things more or lesse.

7 Heare my people,
for I will now reueale:
Lift Israel,
I will thee nought conceale:
Thy God, thy God
am I, and will not blame thee:
8 For giuing not
all manner offerings to me,

9 I haue no need
to take of thee at all,
Goates of thy fold,
or calfe out of thy stall.
10 For all the beasts
are mine within the woods:
On thousand hils,
cattell are mine owne goods.

11 I know for mine,
all birds that are on mountaines:
All beasts are mine,
which haunt the fields and fountaines.

The 51. Psalm, the first part.

O Lord consider my distresse,
and now with speed some pitie take:
My sinnes deface, my faults redresse,
good Lord for thy great mercies sake.

2 Wash me (O Lord) and make me cleane,
from this vniust and sinfull act:
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorse and sorow doth constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess:
My sinnes alas do still remaine
before my face without release.

4 For thee alone I haue offended,
committing euill in thy sight:
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy iudgements iust and right.

5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiued in sinne:
Yea of my mother so borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.

6 Also behold Lord thou doest loue
the inward truth of a pure heart:
Therefore thy wisdom from aboue
thou hast reuealed me to conuert.

7 If thou with Isope purge this blot,
I shall be cleaner then the glasse:
And if thou wash away my spot,
the snow in whitenesse shall I passe.

8 Therefore O Lord such ioy me send,
that inwardly I may find grace:
And that my strength may now amend,
which thou hast swagde for my trespasse.

9 Turne backe thy face and frowning ire,
for I haue felt enough thy hand:
And purge my finnes I thee desire,
which do in number passe the sand.

10 Make new my heart within my brest,
and frame it to thy holy will:
Thy constant spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67. Psalm.

HAue mercie on vs Lord,
and graunt to vs thy grace:
To shew to vs do thou accord,
the brightness of thy face.

2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth:
And all the nations on a row
may see thy sauing health.

3 Let all the world O God,
giue praise vnto thy name:
O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the same.

4 Throughout the world so wide,
let all reioyce with mirth:
For thou with trueth and right doest guide
the nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world O God,
giue praise vnto thy name:
O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth encrease,
great store of fruit shall fall:
And then our God the God of peace,
shall blesse vs eke withall.

7 God shall vs blesse I say,
and then both farre and neare,
The folke throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in feare.

The 104. Psalme, the first part.

MY Soule praise the Lord,
speake good of his name:

O Lord our great God,
how doest thou appeare?

So passing in glorie,
that great is thy fame?

Honour and maiestie
in thee shine most cleare.

With light as a robe,
 thou hast thee be clad,
 Whereby all the earth
 thy greatnes may see.
 The Heauens in such sort,
 thou also hast spread,
 That it to a curtaine,
 compared may be.

3 His chamber beames lye
 in the clowdes full sure,
 Which as his Chariots
 are made him to beare :

And there with much swiftnesse,
 his course doth endure,
 Vpon the wings riding
 of winde in the ayre.

4 He maketh his spirits,
 as Heraldsto go,
 And lightnings to serue,
 we see also preft :

His will to accomplish,
 they runne to and fro,
 To saue or consume things,
 as seemeth him best.

5 He grounded the earth
 so firmly and fast,
 That it once to moue,
 none shall haue such power.

6 The deepe a faire couering
 for it made thou hast :

Which by his owne nature,
 the hills would deuoure.

7 But at thy rebuke,
 the waters do fly,

And so giue due place,

thy word to obey:
At thy voyce of thunder,
so fearefull they be,
That in their great raging,
they haſt ſoone away.

8 The mountaines full hye,
they then vp aſcend,
If thou do but ſpeake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewise the vallyes,
moſt quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appoynted
remain they do ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how farre they ſhall run,
So as in their rage,
not that paſſe they can:
For God hath appoynted,
they ſhall not returne
The earth to deſtroy more,
which made was for man.

The 112. Pſalme.

THe man is bleſt that God doth feare,
And that his lawes doth loue indeed:

2 His ſeede on earth God will vpreare,
And bleſſe ſuch as from him proceed.

3 His houſe with good he will fulfill,
His righteousneſſe endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Vnto the righteous doth ariſe,
In trouble ioy, in darknes light,
Compaſſion is in his eyes,
And mercie alwaies in his ſight:

5 Yea pitie moueth ſuch to lend,
He doth by iudgement things expend.

6 And surely such shall neuer faile,
For in remembrance had is he.

7 No tydings ill can make him quaile,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.

8 His heart is firme, his feare is past,
For he shall see his foes downe cast.

9 He did well for the poore to provide,
His righteousnesse shall still remaine:

And his estate with praise abide,
Though that the wicked man disdaine.

10 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. Psalm.

YE children which doe serue the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord,
Yea blessed be alwayes his name.

3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it returne where it begun,
Is to be praised with great fame.

4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glorie we may count,
Aboue the heauens high to be.

5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whose dwellings in the heauens are?
Of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abase himselfe we know,
Things to behold both here below,
And also in heauen aboue.

7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poore which helpe none saw,
His only mercie did him moue.

8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignitie,
That rule his people with great fame.

9 The barren he doth make to beare,
And with great ioy her fruit to reare,
Therefore praise ye his holy name.

The 120. Psalme.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Vnto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.

2 Deliuier me I say,
From lyers lips alway,
And tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Gets thou thus for to sting,
Thou false and flattering lyer?

4 Thy tongue doth hurt I weene,
No lesse then arrowes keene,
Of hote consuming fire.

5 Alas too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
Which Kedars are by name:
By whom the flock elect,
And all of Isaacks sect,
Are put to open shame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And set a quiet life:

7 But when my word was told,
Causeles I was controld,
By them that would haue strife.

The 126. Psalme.

WHen that the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought,

I 3

From

From bondage great
 and also seruitude extreame:
 His workes was such,
 as did surmount mans heart and thought,
 So that we were
 much like to them that dreame:
 Our mouthes were with
 laughter filled then,
 And eke our tongues
 did shew vs ioyfull men.

2 The Heathen folke,
 were forced then this to confesse,
 How that the Lord
 for them also great things had done.

3 But much more we,
 and therefore can confesse no lesse,
 Wherefore to ioy
 we haue good cause as we begun.

4 O Lord go forth,
 thou canst our bondage end:
 As to deserts
 the flowing riuers send.

5 Full true it is
 that they which sow in teares indeed,
 A time will come
 when they shall reape in mirth and ioy:

6 They went and wept
 in bearing of their precious seede:
 For that their foes,
 full oftentimes did them annoy.

But their returne
 with ioy they shall sure see:
 Their sheaues home bring,
 and not impayred be.

The 148. Psalm.

Glue laud vnto the Lord,
From heauen that is so hye:
Praise him indeed and word,
Aboue the starrie skie.

2 And also yee,
His Angels all,
Armies royall,
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Sunne and Moone,
Which are so cleere and bright:
The same of you be done,
Ye glistring stars of light.

4 And eke no lesse
Ye heauens faire,
And clowdes of the aire,
His laud expresse.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as we see:
At his voyce did appeare
All things in their degree.

6 Which he set fast,
To them he made
A law and trade,
For aye to last.

The Schoole-maister to his Scholers.

MY child and scholer, take good heed,
vnto the words which here are set:
And see you do accordingly,
or els be sure you shall be beat.

First, I commaund thee God to serue,
then to thy parents dutie yeeld:

Vnto

Vnto all men be curteous,
and mannerly in towne and field.

Your cloathes vnbuttoned do not vse,
let not your hose vngartered be:
Haue handkerchiefe in readines,
wash hands and face, or see not me.

Lose not your bookes, inkhorne nor pen,
nor girdle, garters, hat nor band:
Let shoes be tied, pin shirtband close,
keepe well your poynts at any hand.

If broken hosed or shooed you goe,
or slouely in your array:
Without a girdle, or vntrust,
then you and I must make a fray.

If that you crie, or talke aloud,
or bookes do rend, or strike with knife,
Or laugh, or play vnlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you curse, miscall, or sweare,
if that you pick, filch, steale or lie:
If you forget a scholers part,
then must you sure your poynts vntie.

If to the schoole you do not goe,
when time doth call you to the same:
Or if you loyter in the streetes,
when we do meet, then look for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behaue thy selfe
so decently at all affaies,
That thou maist purchase parents loue,
and eke obtaine thy maisters praise.

*The first part of Arithmetike
called Numeration.*

ALl numbers are made by the diuerse placing of these nine Figures. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. and this circle (o) called a cypher. Now looke howe many of these stande together, in so many seuerall places they must needs stand. But marke that thou call that which is next the right hand, the first place, and so goe (as it were) backward, calling the next vnto him, toward the left hand, the second place; the next, the third place. And so forth, as farre as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any Figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: euery following place being greater by tenne times, then that next before, as (5) in the first place is but fiue, but in the seconde place, tenne times fiue, that is, fiue times tenne, which is fiftie. In the third place, fiue hundred. In the fourth place, fiue thousand. And in the fift place, fifty thousand. And so thou mayest proceed. As for example: this number thus placed: 1596. beeing this present yeere from the birth of Christ, is one thousand, fiue hundred, ninetie, six. And this number 5524. being this present yeere from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is fiue thousande, fiue hundred, twenty foure. But my booke growing greater then I purposed: pardon me (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter, sooner then (peradventure thou mayest thinke) I promised.

Directions to the Ignorant.

FOrthy better vnderstanding this brieue *Chronologie* following, I thought expedient to aduertise thee thus much. Thou must first be perfect in the numbers aboue, so farre as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I haue diuided the yeares of the world into fiue parts, called fiue *periods*, which I for plainnesse sake sticke not to call Chapters, therefore I beginne mine accompt fiue times, best answering (as I thinke) thy demaunds, when such one liued, or such a thing done: for thou commonly mouest thy question one of these fiue wayes, eyther how long was it after the Creation? or howe long after the Flood? howe long after the departure

parture out of *Egypt* and the Lawe giuen? How long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest it nearest one of thesetimes. If then thou findest the name thou seekest, and the yeare set by it, looke vpward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest, was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further I haue set it downe (as thou seest) in a diuerse letter, according to the diuersitie of the matter. If then thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible, or ecclesiasticall story, seeke it in the *Romaine* & *Italica* letters: which thou vsest to call the *Latine* letter, and passe ouer these in the *English* letter, for they concerne not thy purpose. Againe, if thou be a Grammar Scholer, or other that wouldst find something onely concerning any prophane Authour, seeke onely in the *English* letter, passing ouer the other. And because I desire breuitie, I haue omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Affyria*, &c. & the Prophets which wrote not, whose times thou mayst easily finde, by conference with the *Iudges*, and Kings of *Iudah*. And note that (y) alone standing by any number, signifieth (yeare). Finally my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learneest reading. Therefore reade them so often, vntill thou canst runne them ouer as fast as any other *English*.

CHAP. 1.

After the Creation.

yeare.

God hauing made the world
and created Adam & Heuah.
Their posteritie was borne in
these yeers after as followeth.

130. Sheth.
235. Enoch.
325. Kenan.
395. Mahaliel.
460. Jared.
522. Enoch.
687. Methushalah.

yeere.

874. Lamech.
1056. Noah.
1556. Iaphet.

1558. Shem.

1656. The vniuersall Flood after
which followeth the gene-
ration of Shem.

CHAP. 2.

After the Flood.

2. Arpachshad.
37. Shelah.
67. Eber.

101. Peleg

ere.

- 101. Peleg.
- 101. Tower of Babel built.
- 131. Reu.
- 163. Serug.
- 192. Nahor.
- 222. Terah.
- 292. Haran.
- 352. Abraham.
- 436. Ishmael.
- 452. Sodom destroyed.
- 452. Isaac.
- 512. Jacob.
- 587. Ruben.
- 588. Simcon.
- 589. Leui.
- 599. Iudah.
- 600. Dan.
- 601. Naphtali.
- 601. Asher.
- 601. Issachar.
- 602. Gad.
- 602. Zebulon.
- 604. Ioseph.
- 619. Benjamin.

*These 12. were the Sonnes
of Iacob called the 12. Pa-
triarches, of whom came the
12. Tribes of Israel.*

Minerua.

629. Phares.

642. Hezron.

643. Iacob went into Aegypt,
where they were 215. yeere.

Hercules. Lyb.

Aram.

Prometheus.

yeere.

Atlas.

Aminadab.

778. Aaron.

781. Moses.

Iob.

Naasson.

Salmon.

858. Moses deliuered the chil-
dren of Israel out of Aegypt,
then was the law giuen.

CHAP. 3.

After the law giuen.

Phaeton burnt.

40. Iosua brought the people
out of the wilderness into
the land of Canaan, and
reigned 18. yeares.

48. Iubilics began.

58. Othoniel iudged Israel 40.
yeares, whereof Chushan
the Aramite oppressed them
8. yeares.

Nadamanthus.

80. Boaz of Rahab.

98. Ehud and Shamgar iudged
80. yeare, whereof Eglon
the Moabite oppressed 18. y.

*Tris ruled in Dardania
and called it Trop.*

Pegasus.

Dyphens.

178. Debora and Baruk iudged
40. y. whereof Iabin and
Sisera oppressed 20. y.

K 2

198. Obed.

yeere.

198. Obed borne of Ruth.

218. Gedeon iudged 40.y. where
of the Midianites oppressed
7.y.

Theseus.

358. Abimelech. 3.y.

261. Tholay. 23.y.

284. Iair iudged 22. y. whereof
the Ammonites and the
Philistims oppressed 18.y.Amazones battel against
Thebes.

306. Iephthe. 6.y.

306. Iesse father of Dauid by O-
bed.

311. Ibzan iudged 7.y.

318. Elon 10.y.

Troy destroyed.

329. Abdon the Piranothite. 8.y.

336. Samson 20.y.

In the time of these 6. Iud-
ges the Philistims oppres-
sed.

356. Ely the Priest. 40.y.

397. Samuel and Saul. 40.y.

432. Brutus came into Eng-
lande, if the storie bee
true.

437. Dauid reigned 40.y.

Nathan, Asaph, Heman,
and Ieduthun Prophets.

477. Salomon reigned 40.y. &

481. in his fourth yere built the
Temple before the birth of
Christ about 936.y.

CHAP. 4.

Before Christ.

yeere.

936. Temple built.

900. Heliob.

899. Rehoboam reigned on
Iudah 17.y.

882. Abijam. 3.y.

879. Asa. 41.y.

838. Iehoshaphat. 25.y.

813. Iehoram. 8.y.

805. Ahaziah. 1.y.

804. Athaliah. 6.y.

798. Ioah. 40.y.

758. Amaziah. 29.y.

Jonah prophesieth.

743. Rome built by Romulus
upon 4. hills, which are
Palatinus, Capitulinus,
Cervilinus, Aventinus,
& after enlarged by Ser-
uius Tullus within the
walles with other three
hills, Coelius, Viminalis
and Quirinalis.729. Kingdome of Iudah voyd
11.y.

725. Sardanapalus.

718. Azariah. 52.y.

Kingdome of Israel voyd
22.y.700. Numa Pompilius the 2.
Romane King.685. Lycurgus the Lacede-
monian.

Joel,

years.

Joel, Hosea, Amos, and I-
saiah prophesie.

Tullus Hostilius the 3.
Romane King.

677. Iotham ouer Iudah: 15.y.

Michaiah also prophesieth.

662. Ahaz. 16.y.

648. Ezechiah. 29.y.

628. Salmanasar carried the 10.
tribes of Israel captiue to
Babel, from whence they
never returned. And here
the race of the Kings of Is-
rael ceased.

Merodachbaladan began to
bring the Empire from A-
shur to Babel.

628. Simonides.

Aristorenes.

Ancus Martius the 4. Ro-
mane King.

Archilocus: Zaleucus:
Homer: Phalaris.

617. Manasseh. 55.y.

Jeremiah prophesieth.

610. Sappho: Milo: Stelico-
rus: Epimenides.

564. Nebuchadnezzar.

562. Amon. 2.y.

560. Josiah. 31.y.

Zephaniah and Habakuk
prophesieth.

540. Ichoakim 11.y.

526. Captiuitie, wherein Nebu-
chadnezzar carried cap-
tiues Daniel, and many o-

years.

ther into Babylon, began
the 3.y. of Ichoakim.

Jeremiah continueth his
prophesie in Iudah.

Daniel prophesieth in Ba-
bel.

518. Zedekiah. 11.y.

Ezekiel prophesieth.

507. Ierusalem destroyed, and
Ieremiah with the remnant
of Iudah, carried into AE-
gypt, where Ieremiah pro-
phesieth.

Ezekiel continueth his pro-
phesie in Babel.

501. Consuls 2. yearely began
in Rome.

495. Horatius Cocles.

494. Salathiel.

493. Dictators in Rome.

487. Tribunes of the people
began in Rome.

468. Zerobabel.

466. Pythagoras: Pindarus:
Democratus: Cresus:
Heracitus: Esop: So-
lon: Thales: 7. Wise
men: Pisistratus.

456. Darius and Cyrus his son
wax Babylon from Baltha-
zar: began the Empire of
the Persians, & gaue leaue
for the Iewes to returne and
build the temple.

454. Temple began to be built.
The historie of Ezra.

yeere.

Artahshashtie called of prophane writers Cambyfes, reigned with Cyrus his father.

The historie of Ester.

Ahashueroth called Darius Histaspis, dinorced Vastie,

440. married Ester: hanged Hamon, and aduanced Mordecai.

438. Tribuni Militum.

425. Darius of Persia called also Artaxshast, and of prophane writers Darius Longimanus reigned 36.y.

Haggai prophesieth.

Zachariah prophesieth.

423. Malachi the last Prophet.

405. Nehemiah his storie, who builded the wals of Ierusalē.

397. Battell Peloponnesiack for 27. y. till y Lacedemonians ouercam Athēns.

386. Rome taken by Gallus a Britaine.

382. Themistocles. Aristides. Aeschilus. Sophocles. Pericles. Empedocles. Hippocrates. Parmenides. Aristarchus. Euripides. Herodotus. Aristobulus. Socrates. Alcibiades. Diogenes. Plato. Xenophon. Agestlaus.

363. Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after

yeere.

the Thebanes had subdued y Lacedemonians.

351. Marcus Curtius. Paulus Torquatus.

350. Aristoteles. Demosthenes. Epicurus. Epimachos. Theophrastus. Menander. Zenocrates.

344. Battell with the Samnites at Rome continued 49. y.

332. Alexander the great conquered Persia, he entreated the Iewes honorably, and reigned 12. yeeres.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of Alexander was deuided unto his 4 Captains whereof Syria & Egypt continued untill the Empire of the Romaines, and alwayes vexed the Iewes.

Now beginneth the Storie of the Maccabees.

301. Two Decii in Rome.

300. Zeno author of the Stoicks. Aratus. Demetrius. Phalerius.

288. Ptolemy Philadelphus caused 70. interpreters to translate the Law into Greeke.

283. Petrutia yeelded to Rome wholly.

272. Regulus. Polybius. Clearchus.

297. Battell

yeere.

67. Battell of Carthage and Rome. 22. y.
 11. Battell African with Punicola.
 17. Iesus Sirach.
 16. Penuus. Plantus
 14. Antiochus magnus.
 19. Second Battell of Carthage, because that Hannibal had reconered Spaine from Rome.
 13. The thirde Battell of Carthage: which was in 3. yeeres utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.
 129. Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essces began their Sectes.
 89. Ciuill warre in Rome 8. yeeres betweene Marius & Sylla, because Sylla being younger was chosen Captaine into Asia to the Battell with Mithridates.
 78. Tigranes King of Armenia.
 65. Cato Uticensis. Salustius.
 57. Cicero Consul.
 52. Britaine entred vpon by Julius Cesar.
 47. Julius Cesar reigned Emperour 5. yeeres.
 45. Virgil. Horace. Liu. D. uid. Cornelius Nepos.
 43. Octavius Augustus Emperour 56. yeeres.

yeere.

34. Herod the great made King of Iurie: after whose death, his 4. sonnes were confirmed in his kingdome, and called Tetrarches.
 See Luke 3. 1.
 Temple againe sumptuously builded by Herod.
 Christ borne in the 42. yeer of Augustus, from which beginneth our vsuall accompt.

CHAP. 5.

After the birth of Christ.

16. Tiberius Emperour after the birth of Christ 16. yeer.
 33. Christ crucified.
 33. Steuen stoned.
 34. Paul conuerted.
 42. Herod Agrippa President in Iury, he beheaded Iames.
 42. Matthew wrote his Gospel.
 44. Iames beheaded.
 44. Marke preached in Egypt.
 46. Luke wrote.
 50. Epistle to the Galathians written from Antioch.
 53. Epistle to the Thessal. from Athens.
 54. Philip martyred.
 55. 1. Epistle to Corint. from Ephesus.
 55. 1. so Timothy from Troas.
 55. To Titus from Troas.

55. 2. To

yeere.

55. 2. To Corint. fro Philippic.

55. Peters 1. Epistle.

56. Peters 2. Epistle.

56. To the Rom. from Corinth.

57. Claudius Nero persecutor.

59. Epistles to the Philip. Ephes.

Colos. Philemon. from Rome.

61. Actes by Luke nowe (as is thought.)

63. James throwne downe from a Pinacle.

69. 2. Epistle to Timothie.

69. Paul martyred at Rome.

73. Ierusalem destroyed by Vespasian and Titus.

76. Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83. Domitian Emperour.

85. Nicholaitan Hereticks.

90. Cornelius Tacitus. Sueton. Aulus Gellius. Plutarch. Quintillian. Iuuenal. Appian. Apuleius.

93. Iohn banished to Pathmos, where (as is thought) hee wrote his Gospel & the Revelation.

yeere.

97. Iohn returned from Pathmos to Ephesus.

100. Iohn dyed.

114. Plinie writeth for the Christians.

133. Galene.

170. Iustinus dyed a martyr.

180. Ireneus of Lions.

187. England receiveth the Gospel.

202. Clemens Alexandrinus.

210. Tertullian.

216. Origen.

249. Cyprian.

289. Constantine raigned in England.

307. Eusebius.

333. Athanasius.

347. Hillarte.

347. Gregorie Nazianzene.

371. Ambrose B. of Millaine.

375. Hieronimus.

409. Chrysostome.

409. Augustine.

414. Theodoret.

500. Gothes conquered Italy, then increased Barbarisme and Papistrie.

Directions for the
unskilfull.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a table as this following, and desirest to make vse of it, thou must get the Alphabet, that is, the order of the letters as they stand, without Booke perfectly: to know where euery letter standeth, as (b) neere the beginning

beginning, (*m*) about the middest, and (*v*) toward the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldst finde, begin with (*a*) looke in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) looke toward the end: Againe, if thy worde beginne with (*ba*) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) looke toward the end of that letter, and if thou obseruest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt finde thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letter, al written with the Romain, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the Latine or other learned languages, these with the Italike letter as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter, are meere English, or from some other vulgar tongue. The word adioyned vnto it is euer in English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that haue no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise erre. And vnderstand further, that all words, that haue in them (*y*), or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) (where (*b*) is neuer pronounced) or end in (*isme*) are all Greeke words, as *hypocrite*, *philosophie*, *Christ*, *Baptisme*. But where I say they are Greeke, I meane, with some difference of termination, for they were brought from Greece vnto vs through Rome, there they were newly stamped, and when they came vnto vs, we coyned them after our fashion, as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greeke *Christos*. So *Baptisme* is in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greeke *Baptismos*. The like you must obserue for the Latine words, as those that we haue ending in (*ion*) the Latine haue in (*io*) *Creation remission*, in Latine is *Creatio, remissio*. But touching the French, we haue some of the with difference, and some without, and thus thou shalt discern them. Those with difference are marked with this starre (*) as *accomplish* in French is (*accomplir*) and therefore you shall finde by it this marke (*): the other haue none. Sometime I referre thee from one word to another, as thus at this word (*brigantine*) see *barke*, then those two be of one signification, and so shalt thou also learne varietie of words. When a word hath two significations, if one be well knowne, I omit that, as to *barke* as a dogge is well knowne, but a *barke* that is a little Shippe, is not so familiar, therefore I put downe that. If I shoulde put downe all deriuatiues, it

would be ouer long: therefore I hope the diligent Scholer will learne, by practise soone from the primitiue or originall, I haue therefore set downe some fewe of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end. There are many more from Latine and French, but being well knowne, I omit them.

Abandon cast away.

abba father.

abbesse abbatesse, mistresse of a

Monnerie.

abbreviat shorten.

abridge see abbreviat.

abbut. to lie vnto.

abecedarie the order of the letters, or he that useth them.

abet. to mainteine.

abominable.

abhorre.

abiection base.

abjure renounce.

abolish make void.

k. standeth *abrisot.* *k. fruit.*

for a kind of. *abroad.*

abrogate see abolish.

absolue finish.

absolute perfect.

absolution forgiveness.

abstinence restraining.

abstract see abbreviat.

absurd foolish.

accent tune.

accept take liking.

accesse free coming to

accessarie partaker.

accident befall.

accommodate to fitte to.

accomplish finish.

accompt to reckon.

accord agreement.

accurate cunning.

accrew grow.

acertaine make sure.

achieve see accomplish.

acorne.

active nimble.

actuall in act.

acute wittie.

addict giuen to

adieu farewell.

addresse prepare or direct.

adiacent lying to

adiourn deferre.

adjure make to swear.

administer gouerne or sertie.

admire maruaile at.

admiral chiefe by Sea.

admission receiuing.

adopt take for his child.

adore worshippe.

adorne beautifie.

aduerse contrarie.

aduertise giue knowledge.

adulation flatterie.

adulterate counterfeit.

aduocate attourne.

aduouson patronage.

adustion burning.

affable readie and courteous

in speech.
 affect earnest desire.
 affinitie kinne by marriage.
 affirmative anouching.
 affiance trust.
 affianced betrothed.
 agent doer.
 aggrauat make grieuous.
 agillitie nimblenes.
 agonie g. heauie passion.
 alacritie cheeresulnes.
 alarum a sound to y^e Battell.
 alien a stranger.
 alienation estranging.
 alight.
 alledge* bring prooffe.
 alliance kindred or league.
 allusion pointing to.
 allude to point to.
 aliment nourishment.
 almes.
 almightie.
 alphabet g. order of letters.
 altercation debate.
 allegorie g. similitude.
 alleigance obedience.
 altitude height.
 allegation alledging.
 ambasadour* messenger.
 ambiguous doubtfull.
 ambition desire of honour.
 ambushment private traine.
 amorous full of loue.
 amplifie enlarge.
 anatomic g. cutting bp.
 anathema g. accursed.
 andiron.

anguish griefe.
 anchor.
 animate encourage.
 annuall peerele.
 animaduersion noting.
 antichrist against Christ.
 antidate a fore-date.
 anticipation preventing.
 angle corner.
 anticke disguised.
 annihilate make void.
 ancestour.
 annullitie see annihilate.
 aphorisme generall rule.
 apostate g. a backslider.
 apastacie falling away.
 amen so be it.
 apostle g. see ambassadour.
 apologic g. defence.
 apocalype reuelation.
 alpha g. y^e first Greeke letter.
 apothecarie.*
 apocrypha not of authoritie.
 apparant in sight.
 appeach accuse.
 appeale to seeke to a higher
 Judge.
 appertaine belong.
 appertinent } belonging.
 appurtenance }
 appetite desire to eate.
 application applying to.
 appose aske question.
 apposition apposing.
 approbation allowance.
 approve allow.
 approach* come nigh.

g. or gr. stan-
 deth for
 Greeke.

appropriat make his owne.

apt fitte.

arbitr.

arbitratour.

arbitrement judgement.

arch. gr. chiefe.

arch-angell gr. chiefe angell.

arch-bishop chiefe Bishop.

architect chiefe builder.

argent siluer.

argue forealon.

Arithmetike gr. Arte of no-
bysing.

arke Schippe.

armorie house of armour.

arraigne

arrive* come to land.

arrearages debt unpaid.

artificer handicrafts man.

artificiall workmanlike.

articulate jointed.

ascend goe vp.

ascertain* assure.

assent agreement.

ascent a going vp.

ascribe glue to

askew a-side.

aspect looking vpon.

aspire climbe vp.

asperat rough.

aspiration breathing.

assise prone.

assail* set vpon.

assault* see assaille.

assentation flatterie.

assertion affirming.

assiduitie continuance.

asseueratio earnest affirming

assigne appoint.

assignation appointment.

assises.

assistance helpe.

associat accompanie.

astrietiue

astrigent

astronomie. gr.

astrologie.

atheist g. without god.

atheisme the opinion of the

Atheist.

attach seale vpon.

attaint consist of crime.

attainder a conviction.

attempt* set vpon.

attentive heedv.

attribute glue to.

auarice conetoulness.

audacious bold.

audience hearing.

auditor hearer or officer of
accounts.

audible easie to be heard.

auerre* auouch.

augment to increase.

auouch affirme with earnest-
nes.

authentically gr. of authoritie.

axiome certaine principle.

autumne the barneff.

ballance a'pape of scales.

bailiffe

bankrupt bankrupt.

banquet

baptist a baptiser.

baptisme.

baptisme.
 barbarian a rude person.
 barbarisme barbarousnes.
 barke* small shippe.
 barrerter a contentious persō.
 barrester allowed fogine
 counsell.
 barter* to bargain.
 battie beating.
 battme.
 beatitude blessednes.
 beguile.
 beneficiall profitable.
 beneuolence goodwill.
 benigne sauozable.
 benignitie beuntie.
 bereft depriued.
 besiege.
 biere to carry a dead corpe.
 bishope ouerser.
 blanch* to make white.
 blasphemie g. speake ill of
 God.
 blond.
 boare.
 beaff.
 boat.
 bough.
 bought.
 bonnet cap.
 bracelet.
 bracer.
 breefe.
 brigandine coate of defence.
 brigantine see barke.
 brandish* to shake a sword.
 broad.

broath.
 brothel keeper of abuse of
 baudery.
 bruse.
 brust.
 buggerie coniunction with
 one of the same kind.
 burgeesse a head man of a
 towne.
 build.
 calliditie craftines.
 capacitie concept of receipt.
 cancell to vnder.
 canon g. law.
 canonise make a saint.
 capitall deadly or great.
 capable containing.
 capitular.
 captious catching.
 captiue prisoner.
 captiuate make subiect.
 carbuncle k. disease of stone.
 carnalitie fleshlines.
 casualitie chaunce.
 castigation chastisement.
 cathedrall gr. church: chiefe in
 the diocesse.
 catholike g. vniuersall.
 cauldron.
 caution warning.
 celebrate make famous.
 celestially beauenly.
 catalogue gr. bedroule.
 celeritie swiftnes.
 censor corrector.
 censure correction.
 centurion captain.
 cease

cease

cement

centre middest.

ceremonie.

certaine.

cerifie.

ceruse. white leade.

cesterne.

character g. the fashion of a
letter.

chaunt. sing.

champion wild field.

chambering lightnes.

charter a graunt confirmed.

chamberlaine.

chariot.

chancerie.

cheualrie knighthoode.

chiefe.

cherubin order of Angels.

chirograph gr. hand-writting.

christ gr. annointed.

chirurgion gr.

choller gr. a humor causing
anger.

chronicler gr. } hystorie

chronographer gr. } writer.

chronologie gr. story of times.

church faithfull people.

chrystall gr. k. glasse.

cider drink made of apples.

cinamon.

circle.

circuit.

cittren.

cittie.

cittizen.

circumcise to cut the priue
skin.

circumference round circuit.

circumspect heauy.

circumlocution circumstance
of speech.

circumuent present.

cinct.

ciuil.

clamours ready to speake ill.

clementie gentlenes.

client he that is defended.

cocatrice k. beast.

colle& gather.

colleague companion.

collation recitall.

coaiutor helper.

cogitation thought.

collusion deceipt.

columē one side of a page di-
uided.

commedy k. stage playe.

commencement a beginning.

comet gr. a blasting star.

commētarie exposition.

commodious profitable.

commotion rebellion.

communicate made partaker.

communion felowship.

compact toynd together.

oompendious short.

competitor hee that standeth
with me for an office.

compile gather and make.

complexion.

complices colleagues.

compose make.

composition

composition agrément.
 comprehend contéine.
 comprise sée comprehend.
 concoct to digest meate.
 concord agré.
 concordance agrément.
 competent convenient.
 comprimit, to make agré.
 concavities hollownes.
 compulsion force.
 conceale.
 conception conceiving in the
 wombe.
 concupiscence desire.
 concurre agré together.
 condiscend agré unto.
 condigne worthie.
 conduct guiding.
 confection compounding.
 confederate sée compact.
 conferre talke together.
 conference communication.
 confidence trust.
 confirme establish.
 confiscate forfeiture of goods.
 conflict battaile.
 confound overthrow.
 congeale harden.
 congestion a heaping up.
 congregate gather together.
 congruie sée concord.
 conjunction joining together.
 coniecture gesse.
 consent agrément.
 conscent harmonie.
 consequence following.
 conserve keepe.

consecrate make holy.
 consequent following.
 consist stand.
 consolation comfort.
 consistorie place of civil iudge-
 ment.
 consort sée consent.
 conspire agré together for il.
 consistet expound.
 consulu take counsaile.
 contagious that corrupteth.
 contemplation meditation.
 contentment modest abstei-
 ning.
 contract make short.
 contradiction gainsaying.
 contribute bestow.
 contrite sorrowfull.
 contrition sorrow.
 convert tourne.
 convict proved guiltie.
 convent being before.
 converse companie with.
 convocation calling together.
 convulsion.
 copartener fellows.
 copious plentiful.
 corps dead bodie.
 corporall bodilie.
 cozraine. fretting.
 correspondent answerable.
 corrigible easilie corrected.
 corroborate strengthen.
 covert hidden place.
 cosine bound in the bodie.
 cosmographie gr. description
 of the world.
 counterpoise

counterpoise make leuell.
 countermand command
 contrarie.
 compunction pricking.
 cophin g. basket of corpes
 chest.
 creede the beleefe.
 credence beleefe.
 credulous easie to beleene.
 criminous faultie.
 crucifie fasten to a crosse.
 crocodile & beaust.
 culpable blame worthy.
 cubite a foote and halfe.
 cupboard.
 cursorilie running fast ouer
 cymball an. instrument.
 clyster or glyster.
 cypresse.
 Deacon g. prouider for the
 poore.
 debilitie weaknes.
 deafe that cannot heare.
 damage * losse.
 decent comlie.
 decline fall away.
 decision cutting away.
 decorum comelines.
 decipher describe.
 dedication a deuoting.
 deduct take out.
 defect want.
 deflower dishonest.
 defraude deceiue.
 deformed ill shapen.
 define shew what it is.
 degenerate be unlike his an-

cestroze.
 dehort. mone from.
 deirie godhead.
 deifie make like god.
 delectation delight.
 delicate daintie.
 delude deceiue.
 deluge great flood.
 delusion mockerie.
 demonstrate shew plainly.
 denison free man.
 denounce declare sentence a
 gainst.
 depend hang upon.
 deportation carrying away.
 depose put from.
 depriue see depose.
 depute accompte.
 deride mocke.
 deriue fetch from.
 deriuation taken from another.
 derogate see detract.
 describe set forth.
 descend goddome.
 desert wilderness.
 desist leaue of.
 detest hate greatly.
 detect be tray.
 detract take from.
 detriment losse.
 detrade thrust from.
 deuote giuen vnto.
 dexterity aptnes.
 diabolicall deuillish.
 diademe crowne.
 diet manner of food.

dialogue g. conference.

defame.

difficult hard.

diocesse g. iurisdiction.

diocesan that hath iurisdiction.

digest bring in order. see

concord.

dignitie worthinesse.

digresse turne from.

dilate enlarge.

direct guide.

diminution lessening.

disburse* lay out money.

discend see descend.

disciple scholer.

discipline instruction.

disfent disagree.

discerne see.

disclose, discoverie.

discord disagreement.

disceusse see dilate.

disioyne unioyne.

disfranchis take away freedo.

dismiss let passe.

disloiall disobedient.

disparagement inequality of birth.

dispense set free.

disperse spread abroad.

dispeople to unpeople a place.

discent from our ancestors.

disimilitude unlikeliness.

dissolve unloose.

dissolute careless.

disonant disagreeing.

distinguish put difference.

dice.

disable, make unable.

disabilitie vableness.

disannul, make void.

disputable questionable or

doubtfull.

diffine.

discomfie put to flight.

discomfiture a putting to

flight.

discipher lay open.

digestion bringing into

order.

digression departing from

the matter.

difficultie hardnes.

diffamation a slandering.

direction ordering.

disimulation dissembling.

dimension measuring.

discourse.

dismember part one piece

from another.

disposition. naturall inclin

nation, or setting in or

der.

dissipation scattering.

dissolution breaking.

distillation distilling or drop

ping downe.

distinct differing.

distinction a making of diffe

rence.

diuulgate make common.

dispoyle take away by vio

lence.

display spread abroad.

M

distracted

distracted troubled in minde.
 distribution diuision.
 disturbe disquiet.
 dissuade see behozt.
 dittie the matter of a song.
 diuerse turne from.
 diuine heauenly.
 diuinitie heauenly doctrine.
 diuturnitie dalliance.
 doctrine learning.
 dolor griefe.
 dolorous grienous.
 docilitie easines to be taught.
 dolphine k. of fish.
 domesticall at home.
 dominion } rule.
 domination }
 Eclipse g. falling.
 ecclesiasticall belonging to
 the Church.
 edict commande ment.
 edifice building.
 education bringing vp.
 edition putting forth.
 effect a thing done.
 effectuall forcible.
 effeminate womanly.
 efficacie force.
 effusion pouring forth.
 egressie forth going.
 enhaunce, make greater.
 election choise.
 elect chosen.
 elegancie fine speech.
 elephant k. beast.
 emerods k. disease.
 elevate lift vp.

emblem g. picture.
 enmoot or paimire.
 empire gouernment.
 encroach.
 enarration declaration.
 encounter, set against.
 enduce moue.
 enimitie } hatred betwixt.
 enmitie }
 enchaunt* bewitch.
 enfranchise* make free.
 enflame burne.
 engrate, presse vpon.
 ensigne flagge for warre.
 enormous out of square.
 enterre late in the earth.
 enterlace put betwixt.
 enuiron compasse about.
 epha k. measure.
 epitaph the writing on a
 tombe.
 epitome g. the bryefe of a
 booke.
 epitomise g. to make an
 epitome.
 epistle g. a letter sent.
 episcopall bishoppelike.
 epicure giuen to pleasure.
 epilogue conclusion.
 equinoctiall when the dayes
 and nightes are equall.
 erect set vp.
 erronious full of error.
 escheat, forfett.
 essence substance.
 estimate esteeme.
 eternall everlasting.
 euange.

euangelist bringer of glad
tidings.
cuiet overcome.
eunuch g. gelded or great of-
ficer.
euocation calling forth.
exasperat whet on.
exact perfect or require
with extremitie.
exaggerate heape upon.
exaltation, aduancing.
except.
excursion running out.
exceed
excell.
exchequer office of receipts.
exclaime crie out.
execrable cursed.
execute performe.
excrement douring.
exempt free.
exemplifie enlarge.
exhibite put by.
exile banish.
exorcist g. confurer
expedient fit.
expell put out
expend consider
expedition, hast.
expect looke for.
expire end
explicate declare.
exploit enterpryse
expulsion drawing out
exquisite perfect.
extend spread forth.
extenuate lessen.

extoll aduance.
extort wyng out.
extract drawne out.
extemporall } sodaine.
extemporarie }
fabulous, feigned.
fact deed.
faction denison
factions that make denison.
facillie easines.
falconer.
fallacie deceit.
fantasie imagine.
fatall, by destinie.
festiuall seruice day.
festiuitie mirth.
female } the she.
feminine }
fertile fruttfull.
firuent hot.
feuer ague.
figuratiue by figures.
finally lastly.
fermament sky.
flagon great wine cup.
flexible easily bent.
fleugme one of the humors.
flux disease of scouring.
fornication vncleannes be-
tweene single persons.
fortification strengthing.
fountaine head spring.
fortitude valiantnes.
fragments reliques.
fragilitie brittleenes.
fragrant sweete smelling.
fraternitie brotherhood

fraudulent deceitfull.	guerdaine* keeper.
frequent often.	gulse deepe pole.
friolous vaine.	Habilitie or } ablenes.
frontlet k. headattler.	abilitie }
fructific makefruitfull.	habitable able to be dwelt
frustrate make void.	in.
frugale thristie.	habite apparell.
fugitiue runnagate.	harmonic g. musicke.
function calling.	haleluiah praise the Lord.
funerall burfall.	herault kings messenger.
furbusher, dresser.	hantie loffie.
furious raging.	hebrew from Hebers stocke.
future time to come.	heathen, see gentile.
Garboile hartly burly.	helmet, headpiere.
garner. corne chamber.	herbinger, sent befoze to pre-
gem peccious stone.	pare.
gentilitie } gentrie.	hereticall }
generositie }	hereticke }
gentile a heathen.	homage, worship.
generation offspring.	hosan-na save I pray thee.
gender.	horror fearefull sorrow
genealogie g. generation.	hostage pleadge.
genitor father.	host armie.
gesture.	hostilitie hatred.
giues letters.	hymne k. song.
ginger.	humaine gentle.
gourd k. plant.	humiditie moisture.
gorget.	hipocrite g.
gorgeous.	hyssope.
gospell, glad tidings.	Idiot g. vnlearned.
geometric g. Art of measu-	idolatrie g. false worship.
ring.	ielous.
gradation by steppes.	Iesus Sauour.
graduate that hath taken	ignominie reproach.
degree.	illegitimate unlawfully
gratific to pleasure.	borne.
gratis freele.	illusion mockerie.
	imbecillitie

imbecillitie weakenes.
 imbarke,
 immediate next to.
 imitation following.
 immoderate without measure.
 immortal everlasting.
 impeach, accuse.
 immunitie freedom.
 impediment let.
 imperiall belonging to the crowne.
 imperfection vnperfectnes.
 impenitent vnpentant.
 impietic vngodlines.
 impose lay vpon.
 impression printing.
 impudent shameles.
 impugne dispute.
 impute reckon.
 impunitie without punishment.
 impropriation making proper.
 immanity beastly crueltie.
 importune to be earnest with.
 imperious desiring to rule.
 incestantly earnestly.
 inquisition searching.
 incense & offering.
 to incense to stirre vp.
 incident happening.
 inchant * bewitch.
 incitation mouing.
 incline leane vnto.
 incumber trouble.
 incommodious hurtfull.

incompatible insufferable.
 incongruitie without agreement. (chast.
 incontinent presently, or vn-
 incurre runne into.
 indemnitie without losse.
 indignitie vnto worthinesse.
 indignation hatred.
 induce moue.
 induction bringing in.
 indurate harden.
 infamous ill reported.
 infection corrupting.
 inferre bring in.
 infernall belonging to hell.
 infirmities weakenes.
 inflammation inflaming.
 infinit without number.
 influence a flowing in.
 informe giue notice.
 ingraue carve.
 ingerdience entrance.
 inhabite dwell in.
 inhibite, forbidde.
 inhibition forbidding.
 iniunction commaunding.
 iniurious wrogsfull or hurtful.
 innouate make new.
 innouation making new.
 inordinate out of order.
 inquisition searching.
 insinuate creepe in.
 inspire breathe into.
 insolent proud.
 instigation prouoking.
 institute appoint.
 intercept prevent.
 intercession

- intercession going betwene
 or make intreatie.
 interchange, exchange.
 intercourse mutuall access.
 interest, loan.
 interline draw a line betwixt
 intermeddle, deale with
 intermingle, mingle with.
 intermission saydowing.
 interpretor expounder.
 interrogation a question
 asking.
 interrupt breake off.
 intricate intwapped.
 introduction entrance.
 intrude, to thrust in violently
 invincible not to be wonne.
 irruption breaking in.
 irrevocable not to be recalled.
 irreprehensible without reproche.
 Isralite gr. of Israel.
 iudiciall belonging to iudgement.
 iubilee yere of joy.
 iurors sworne men.
 iuice.
 iustitie, appoyne.
 Lapidarie skilfull in stones.
 largesse or largis liberalitie.
 lascivious wanton.
 laud praise.
 laurell bay-tree.
 laxitive loose.
 legacie gift by will or ambassage.
 legion host
 legate ambassado.
 legerdemaine light handed.
 leprosie k. disease.
 libertine loose in Religion.
 lethargie gr. k. drowsie disease.
 licentious taking libertie.
 lieutenant deputie.
 limitation appointment.
 literature learning.
 lingell shoemakers thread.
 linguist skilfull in tongues.
 litigious quarrellous.
 loze, law.
 lotarie casting of lots.
 loyall obedient.
 lunatick wanting his wits.
 Magician using witchcraft.
 magistrate gouvernour.
 magnanimie ballantnes.
 magnificence sumptuousnes.
 maladie disease.
 malicious.
 malecontent discontented.
 malignant hate.
 mantle setter.
 manger.
 maranatha accursed.
 manumisse set free.
 march. goe in aray.
 marte, faster.
 martiall warlike.
 marches borders.
 margent edge of a booke.
 marow.
 martyr witness.
 matron ancient woman.
 matrice wombe.
 mature ripe.
 mechanical

mechanicall g. handicraftes.
 mediocritie measure.
 medicine.
 mercement.
 mediatour advocate.
 mercer.
 mercie.
 meditate muse.
 menstruous beffed.
 melancholic g. humors of so-
 litarines.
 melodious g. sweet sounding.
 meritorius that deserueth.
 method g. order.
 metaphor g. similitude.
 ministration ministering.
 militant warring.
 minoritie vnder age.
 monasterie colledge of monks.
 miraculous maruelous.
 mirror * a looking glasse.
 mitigate alswage.
 mixtion } mingling.
 mixture }
 mobilitie moving.
 modest sober.
 moderate temperate.
 moderne of our time.
 moitie, halfe.
 moment weight or sodaine.
 momentanie sodaine.
 monarch g. one ruling all.
 moote argue.
 monument antiquitie.
 moralitie civil behaviour.
 mortall that endeth.
 mortuarie due for the deade.

motiue cause moving.
 mortific kill.
 mountaine great hill.
 munition defence.
 mutable changable.
 mustaches upper lip haire.
 malmesey.
 muses. goddesses of learning.
 mutation change.
 mynne k. of sweets gums.
 mysticall that hath a mysterie
 in it.
 mysterie hidden secret.
 Natiue borne.
 narration declaration.
 niece.
 necessitie.
 nauigation sailing.
 nephew.
 nerve sinew.
 negligence.
 neuter of neither side.
 Nicholitan [g. an heretick] St
 Nicholas.
 necromancie g. blacke art.
 nonage vnder age.
 nonsuit not following.
 nouice.
 notifie giue knowledge.
 numeration numbering.
 nutriment nourishment.
 obeissance obedience.
 oblation offering.
 oblique crooked.
 oblivious forgetfull.
 obstinate stoward.
 obscure darke.
 obstruction

obstruction stopping.
 obtuse dull.
 occidentall belonging to the
 West.
 odious hatefull.
 odoration worshipping.
 odoriferous sweet smelling.
 officious duetfull.
 oliuet place of olives.
 omnipotent almightie.
 operation working.
 opportunitie fitnes.
 oppose set against.
 opprobrious reproachfull.
 ordure dung.
 originall beginning.
 oracle a speech from God.
 ordination ordeining.
 orphant g. without parents.
 orthographie g. true writing.
 ostentation boasting.
 ouerplus more then needeth
 Pacific quiet.
 pamphler a small treatise.
 pastosle slipper.
 paradise g. place of pleasure.
 paraphrase g. exposition.
 paramour an amorous loue.
 parable similitude.
 parcell.
 parget.
 partiall.
 partition deuision.
 passion suffering.
 Passouer, one of the Iewes
 feastes.
 pathetical g. vehement.

Patriarke g. chiefe father.
 patrimonie fathers gift.
 patronage defence.
 patronise defend.
 pauillion tent.
 paucitie fewnes.
 pauement.
 peccau I haue offended.
 peculiar proper.
 pensine sorrowfull.
 pentecost. g. Whitsontide.
 perceiue.
 peregrination iourneing in a
 strange land.
 peremptorie resolute.
 perfect.
 period g. end.
 perilous * dangerous.
 permit suffer.
 permutable changeable.
 perpetuitie continuance.
 perplexitie troubled griefe.
 persecute
 persist
 perseuere } continue.
 perspicuous euident.
 participate partake.
 peruert ouerthrow.
 perruke haire late sooth.
 peruerse froward.
 pettigree stocke.
 petition prayer.
 phantasie imagination.
 phesant.
 pharisee one of that sect.
 physiognomic knowledge by
 the visage.
 physicke

phisick.
 phrase forme of speech.
 phrensie g. madness.
 philosophie studie of wis-
 dome.
 pigeon.
 pirate sea robber.
 piety godlines.
 pillage spoyle in warre.
 pilot maister, guider of a
 shippe.
 plaintiffe the complaynant.
 planet gr. wandring starre.
 plausible pleasing.
 plenitude fulnes.
 plume feather.
 plaralitie more then one.
 policie.
 portrell ornament for a horse
 ; breast.
 poet gr. a verse maker.
 poetresse gr. a woman poet.
 polish deck.
 pollute defile.
 pomgranate. & fruit.
 ponderous waightie.
 populous full of people.
 postscript written after.
 protract deferre.
 popularitie pleasing the
 people.
 preamble forspeech.
 precept.
 predecessor
 predestinate appoint before.
 precious.
 precinct compass.

predominante ruling.
 preface see preamble.
 preiudice hurt.
 preiudicate foretalled.
 preminere forseture of
 gods.
 preparatiue preparation.
 preposterous disordered.
 prerogative priuledge.
 presbyterie g. Eldership.
 prescript decree.
 prescription limitation.
 prest ready.
 primitive first.
 prioritie.
 pristine old.
 probation allowance.
 prodigious monstrous.
 proceed.
 profound deepe.
 profane vngodlie.
 prognosticate foretell.
 progenie offspring.
 prohibit forbid.
 prologue g. see preface.
 prolix tedious.
 prompt ready.
 promulgation see publicatio.
 propitiation sacrifice to
 • pacifie.
 propose propound.
 propriety propertie.
 proroge put off.
 prostitute set open for in-
 cleannes.
 prophesie g. foretell or ex-
 pound.

prophet

prophet gr. be that propheseth.

prospect a sight farre off.

proweesse valiantnes.

prose that wyting which is not verse.

profelyte gr. stranger converted.

prostrate fall downe.

protect defend.

prouocation prouoking.

provident foreseeing.

prudence wisdom.

psalme heauenly song.

psalmographe & wyter of
psalmist, & psalmes.

psalter booke of psalmes.

publish set abroad.

publike open.

publican to wle gatherer.

publication publishing.

purgatorie place of purging.

pursuit* following.

puissance powerfulness.

putrifie corrupt.

Quadrangle foure cornered.

quadrant foure square.

queach, thicke heape.

quintessence chiefe vertue.

quotidian dayly.

Rapacitie & violent

rapine & catching.

ratifie establish.

reall.

receipt.

recite.

recognissance acknowledge.

recoile* goe backe.

reconcile bying into fauour.

recreate refresh.

redeeme buy againe.

redemption buying againe.

refection refreshing.

reflexion casting backe.

referre put ouer.

refuge succour.

regenerate bozne againe.

regiment gouvernement.

register kalender.

reiect cast away.

reioynder.

reiterate repeat.

relate report.

relation reporting.

relapse backsliding.

relaxation refreshing.

relinquish forsake.

remitte forgive.

remitte loose.

remorse pricke of conscience.

renouate renew.

renouance* forsake.

repaste food.

repell put backe.

repeale call backe.

repose put.

repreffe put downe.

repulse putting back.

repugnancie contrarietie.

repugnant contrarie.

repute accompt.

resigne giue ouer.

restauration restoring.

resume take againe.

reuoke

reuoke call back.
 rhetoricke g. art of eloquence.
 rhetorician g. skillfull in rhetoric.
 rick.
 rheume. gr.
 rogne.
 ruinous readie to fall.
 rudiment first instruction.
 rupture breach.
 rusticall clownish.
 Sabbaoth rest.
 sacriledge church robbing.
 sacramēt holte signe or oath.
 sacrifice.
 Sadducee k. sectarie.
safeconduit safe keeping.
 saint holte one.
 sanctification holines.
 salubritie holesomnes:
 sanctitie } holines.
 sanctimonie }
 sanctuarie holte place.
 sandals g. slippers.
 sapience wisdom.
 satietie fulnes.
 satire a ripping verse.
 saturitie fulnes.
 sauage wild.
 sauce.
 scalpe pate.
 scarrific launce a soze.
 scepter signe of rule.
 schisme breach.
 schismatike that maketh a
 schisme.
 scripture writhing.
 scruple doubt.

scrupulous full of doubts.
 scourge.
 scurrilitie satwies scoffing.
 seclude shut out.
 sectarie see schismatick.
 secundarie the second.
 seduce deceine.
 sedulitie diligence.
seigniorie lordshippe.
 seminarie a nourcerie.
 senator alderman.
 sensible easily felt.
 sense.
 sensuall brutish.
 sepulcher graue.
 sequele following.
 sequester put to an indiffer-
 rent man
 seruite.
sergeant.
 seruitude bondage.
 seruite slavish.
 seueritie sharpnes.
 sexe kinde.
 significant plainly signifyng.
 simplicitie plainenes.
 sinister unhappie.
 situation placing.
 slaughter.
 slice.
 sluice.
 soare, mount high.
 sociable fellowlike.
 societie felowship.
 solace comfort.
 solution unloosing.
 solicit moue.

summarie brief.
sophister cauller.
sererie.
soueraigne chiefe.
spacious large.
specific signifie.
speciall.
spicery.
spleng. mist.
spongeous like a sponge.
spruce.
squinancie k. disease.
station standing.
stabilitie surenes.
stillatorie a distilling place.
stipendarie that serueth for
 wages.
studious diligent.
stile manner of speech.
submisie lowlie.
suborne procure false wit-
 nes.
subscribe write vnder.
subtract } take from.
subtract }
substitute deputie.
subtill craftie.
subuersion overthrowing.
succeed follow.
suggest prompt.
sulphure bymistone.
summarily briefly.
superficies upper side.
superfluous needles.
supercription writing aboue.
supplant overthrowne.
support beare vp.

supposition supposing.
 suppress.
 supremacie chiefe dome.
 superior higher.
 surcharge overcharge.
surmount exceed.
 surcingle.
 suspense.
surplus see overplus.
suruiue * ouerline.
 synagogue place of assemblie.
 lycophant tale bearer.
 synode a generall assemblie.
 Tabernacle tent.
 temerarious rash.
 temeretic rashnes.
 temperature temperatenes.
 temperate keepe a meane.
 temperance sobrietie.
 temple a church.
 tempestuous boisterous.
 temporise to serue the time.
 temporarie for a time.
 terrestriall earthly.
 tenuitie smalnes.
 tetrarch gr. governour of a
 fourth parte.
 tenure hold.
 termination ending.
 thwite shawe.
 timorous fearefull.
 tertian euerie other day.
 testification witnessing.
 theologie gr. diuinitie.
 thyme gr. k. hearbe.
 tractable easie to handle.
 tractate a treatise.
 tragedie

tragedie a solemne playe.
tradition deliuering from one
to an other.

traffique bargaining.

transfigure change.

transitorie soone passing away

tranquillitie quietnes.

transfere conuaye ouer.

transforme transfigure.

transgresse breake.

translate turne.

transport carry ouer.

transport charge.

triangle threecornered.

tribunall iudgment seat.

tripartite threefold.

triuiall common.

tribe companie.

troupe deceiue.

triumph great ioy.

triumphant reioycing for the
conquest.

tribute.

truce peace.

turbulent.

tympany gr. k. b. p. s. e.

Vacant void.

valor value.

vanguish overcome.

vapor moisture.

vendible saleable.

venerable worshipfull.

versifie make verses.

veneriall fleshlie.

vesture

vestment

} garment.

vice.

vicious.

blew.

vincible.

victorious that hath gotten

many victoires.

vineyard orchard of grapes.

vigilant watchfull.

visitation going to see.

vision sight.

ulcer bile.

vnion vntie.

vnite ioyne.

vnuerfall generall.

vrine scale.

vnfatiabie that hath not

enough.

vocation calling.

volubilitie swiftnes.

voluptuous giuen to pleasure

vrbanitie courtlesse.

vsurpe take vnlawful autho-

ritie.

utilitie profit.

vulgar common.

wages

wager.

weight.

wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

I purposed (*gentle reader*) somewhat heere to haue spoken, touching the true forming and signification of *deriuatives* and *compounds* as those that beginne with *dis. circum. trans. in. &c.* and ende in *ly. tie. on. ous. able. ible. &c.* but speciall occasion hath for the present altered my purpose: Also I craue pardon for many fautes escaped, especially in the Table, many words being misplaced and the character mistaken. But I hope the learned will with fauour see my purpose. And the vnskillfull reape the fruite, vntill oportunitie may serue to reforme it.

If, notwithstanding my former reasons, thou doubtest that thy little child will haue spoyled this booke before it be learned, thou mayest fitly deuide it at the ende of the second booke, or thou mayest reserue sayre the written copies, vntill he can read.

If thou thinke me either for hardnes of rule, or length of matter, vnfit for children: plentifull experience in very young ones, (belleeue him that hath tryed) doth dayly confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast eyther tried or diligently read, were either to be rash or vnkind.

Farewell.

Faults escaped.

Pag. 3. li. 2. read *teacheth*. pag. 5. li. 29. in the margent for *first* read *last* pag. 22. lin. 10. *esse*. pag. 72. 16. *Constantius*. pag. 78. lin. 4. *heedie*.



AT LONDON.

Printed by the Widow Orwin, for
Ralph Jackson, and Robert Dexter.

1596.



$\frac{D}{2}$

Forstegan
of the
Great Antiquity
of our Ancient
English Tongue.

Fragment
not used.

OF THE GREAT
ANTIQUITY OF OUR
ANCIENT ENGLISH TONGVE;

and of the propriety, worthines, and am-
plitude thereof. With an explanation
of sundry our most ancient En-
glish VVords.



The seventh Chapter.



VR ancient English Saxons language
is to be accompted the Teutonicke
tongue, and albeit we have in latter
ages mixed it with many borrowed
words, especially out of the *Latin*, and
French; yet remaineth the Teuto-

The ground of
our English is
the Teutonicke
tongue.

nicke unto this day the ground of our speech, for no
other off-spring hath our language originally had
then that.

This language undoubtedly is that which at the con-
fusion of *Babel*, the Teutonicke people (those I meane
that were conducted by *Tuisco*) did speake. And as
the people tooke their name after their conductor, so
the language consequently tooke name of the people.

That this language is indeede so ancient, is (be-
sides that no antiquity can tell any other beginning
thereof) proved by a tradition in the said tongue im-
mediately caused at the Tower of *Babel*, and ever since
therein continued even unto this day, being dayly
with us in use, as also with others whose Language
hath dependance on the said tongue, It is this, when it
hapneth

hapneth that any one chanceth to speake confusedly or vainely, without sence or from the purpose, we say unto him **what Bable you?** or by mispronounciation, **what Babel you?** which being by our first ancestors brought in use, upon the said confusion, while yet it remayned among them fresh in memory, was as much among them to say, as what confuse you, or what doe you imitating them of such a place where such confusion was? And whereas I said that this tradition remaineth still in such languages as depend on the Teutonick tongue, some may object that the word **Bable**, is also found in the moderne *French*, which depended on the *Latine*: I am not ignorant that so it is, but I have shewed in the foregoing Chapter, that the true, and ancient *French* language was also the Teutonicke tongue, and that thereof there yet remaineth in the now named *French*, many Teutonicke words, as the relickes of their first oldest, and right *French* language, and among the rest, the words **Babel**, and **Babelard**, and in the same sence that the Teutonicke hath it.

A note of the most great antiquity of our language.

This our ancient language consisted most at the first of words of monosyllables, each having his owne proper signification, as by instinct of God, and nature they first were received, and understood, but heereof grew this benefit, that by apt joyning together of two or three of these words of one syllable, new words of more diversity of sence, and signification were still made, and composed, according as the use of them for the more full, and perfect expressing of the composers meanings did require. By which means it grew unto that copiousnes, and perfection, that divers being

Our language at the first most of monosyllables.

190 THE ANTIQVITY AND PROPRIETY,
very well learned in other tongues, have much admired
this, when they have not bin able to finde any one usu-
all word in any Language, for the which they could
not give the like in this, in the same very true nature,
and sence.

Among others that have had great speculation
heerein, *Ioannes Goropius Becanus*, a man very learned,
and Phisition unto Lady *Mary* Queene of *Hun-*
gary, Regent of the *Netherlands*, and sister unto the
Emperour *Charles the fift*; fell thereby into such a con-
ceite that he letted not to maintaine it to be the first,
and most ancient Language of the World; yea the
same that *Adam* spake in *Paradise*. In conference one
day with *Abraham Ortelius* (who had bin acquainted
with *Becanus*) I asked him if he thought that *Beca-*
nus himselfe being so learned as he was, did indeed
believe this language to be the first of all languages
of the World, to wit, that which was spoken by *Adam*:
he told me that he verily thought *Becanus* did so
believe: and added further, that many learned men
might peradventure laugh at that which he had
written, but that none would be able to confute it:
whereby I gessed that *Ortelius* did much incline
unto *Becanus* his conceite. But for mine owne part
albeit I do not thinke but that *Becanus* his opinion ex-
ceeded his proofs, and that his paradox must not pre-
vaile against a number of the most learned of the
World, yet will it not be much impertinent to my
purpose to alleadge some few of such things, as he, and
such others after him as incline unto his conceite, (and
in some points have found further light, and reason
than he) do alleadge, shew thereby unto the curious
Reader,

Becanus his
paradox.

Reader, what may have moved them thus to be conceited.

They first then making it very doubtfull that the *Hebrew* was the first language of the World, do by the reasons ensuing, goe about to proove the Teutonicke to be it. And first they say that how doubtfull soever it may be, what language it was that *Adam* spake, yet have not the proper names of *Adam*, *Eve*, *Cain*, *Abel*, *Seth*, &c. bin subject to change or mistaking, and most likely it is that God would give unto those his first creatures such names, as were most fit, and proper unto such persons as were themselves. Whereupon they bring into consideration, whether in the *Hebrew* or any language else, those names doe more properly betoken such persons as they were, than in the Teutonicke tongue they do.

As for example, *Adam* in this tongue signifieth living breath, the breath of man being therein so called, which agreeth as well, say they to be the name of him that being formed of clay received life by the breathing thereon of Almighty God, as Earthly, or red-clay, as some out of the *Hebrew* interpret it.

Eve, is in the Teutonicke as much to say as *consimilis* even the same, for our word *even*, commeth from the Teutonicke word *eye*, and likewise from their *eye*-so; commeth our *even-so*, and she was even the same, as was *Adam* her husband.

Cain written in old Teutonicke orthography *Kain*, (for that C, and K, are therein used indifferently) is otherwise written *Quain*, and signifieth wrathfull, angry or shrewd, and such was that unnaturall wicked wretch unto his good brother *Abel*.

Abel

Able, signifieth one that is sufficient, an *Abelman*, for able in Teutonicke is written *abel*, and in this first bearer of that name, rightly signifieth a man enabled unto the seruice of God: for so was in deed this protomartyr of the World.

Seth in Teutonicke alwayes pronounced *Set*, is as much to say as *positus*, that is, *set* or placed in the roome or steed of another, to wit, of his righteous brother *Abel*, whom *Cain* slew.

Henoch, albeit of some so written, yet is it pronounced *Enoch*: *E*, signifieth *Law or equity*, *noch* is as much to say as *yet againe*: so as in this name seemeth to be expressed, and foretold a time of equity or justice which was yet to come. The bearer heereof walking (while heere he lived) in equity before God, was by him accordingly rewarded, by being extraordinarily taken away from this unrighteous World.

But notwithstanding that these, and sundry the like names, thus found in the Teutonicke tongue, are very apt, and proper to the persons by them intended, yet may this rather serue to shew the efficacy of this tongue, that is able to yield as fit, and proper significations for these most ancient names, as the very *Hebrew* it selfe; than that before it should chalange place of the *Hebrew*, which yieldeth not onely apt, and proper significations for them also, but hath in all reverend antiquity carried the reputation, and credit of being the first language of the world. It may therefore unto us suffice, that if the Teutonicke be not taken for the first language of the World, it cannot be denied to be one of the most ancientest of the World.

World. And so undoubtedly taking it to be, let us looke a little farther into the worthinesse, and propriety thereof.

The name of the Almighty, maker, and creator of all things, is generally in all this great, and spacious tongue called **God**, and from the word **God**, is derived the word **Good**. See now how aptly this accordeth, and how the signification of this word doth also shew the coherence thereof unto the cheifest **good**, for that indeed all good cometh from God. But the like derivation, and proper coherence is not found in the *Latin* betwene *Deus*, and *Bonus*.

In like sort, the malignant enemy of God, and all goodnesse, is in this tongue called **Divell**, and whatsoever is of no vertue or goodnes, is called **evill**, see now how **evill**, adhereth to **Divell**, who is indeed the cheife substantive to which this adjective belongeth.

The name of **Heaven**, albeit it was of our Ancestors written **Heofen**, yet carried it like sence or signification as now it doth, being as much to say as **Heaven**, or **heaven up**, to wit, the place that is elevated.

Hell, being quite, and contrary thereunto, hath like aptness, being **helled over**, that is to say, hidden or covered.

The name of **Woman**, is in *Latin* *Homo*, Vir not being the female of which creature.

Latins call her *Mulier*, howbeit hath no dependance in sound with the name, as our name of women hath with man: It should indeed be written **womb-man**, for so is it of antiquity and rightly, the b. for easinesse, and readinesse of sound being in the Pronounciation left out: and how apt a

Woman why
so called.

composed word this is, is plainly seene. And as *Homo* in *Latin* doth signifie both man, and woman, so in our tongue the feminine creature also hath as we see, the name of man, but more aptly in that it is for due distinction composed with wombe, thee being that kind of man that is wombed, or hath the wombe of conception, which the man of the male kind hath not.

Sundry other the like examples I could give of the worthinesse of our tongue, but these may here suffice, and the rather for that the explanation of many of our old *English* words do in this Chapter ensue.

Rodericus
Tolozanus.

Iustus Lipsius
in his epistles.

The Teutonicke tongue being, as before is shewed, one of the most ancient Languages of the World, was also of very great amplitude; for as *Rodericus Tolozanus* witnesseth, and *Iustus Lipsius* also affirmeth, all *High-dutch-land*, *East-land*, and *Netherland*, as also the Kingdome of *Denmarke*, *Normay*, *Sweden*, and *England*, did all speake this Language, and heere unto they might have added *Thul*, otherwise called *Island*, if not the rest of the *Northern* Iles beyond it.

But as all things under Heaven in length of time encline unto alteration, so do the Language also, yea such as with others that unto them are more extravagant; but even within themselves these differences grow, and en-

hence heereof is seene in this our now Teutonicke tongue, the high-*Dutch* differeth from the low, though never doe borrow from any extravagant Language: if any in speaking or writing in any of these tongues do chauce heere, and there to thrust in a borrowed *Latin* or *French* word, it is

more

more than he needeth to do (seeing the Teutonicke is most copious) and more also than is tolerable; such bringing in of borrowed words being held absurd, and friuolous. The *Danish*, *Norwegian*, and *Swedish*, do againe differ from these, and some little each from other, and the *Island* speech also: and yet none of them borrowing ought from any extravagant language that originally is not of that nature. This is a thing that easily may happen in so spacious a tongue as this, it being spoken in so many differēt countries, and regions, when we see that in some severall parts of *England* it selfe, both the names of things, and pronountiations of words are somewhat different, and that among the Country people that never borrow any words out of the *Latin* or *French*, and of this different pronountiation one example in steed of many shal suffice, as this: for pronouncing according as one would say at *London* **I** would eat more cheese if **I** had it, the Northern man saith, **Ay** Iud eat mare cheese gin ay hadet, and the Western man saith **Chud** eat more cheese an **chad** it. Lo heere three different pronountiations in our owne Country in one thing, and hereof many the like examples might be alleaged.

These differences in one same language do commonly grow among the common people; and sometimes upon the parents imitating the ill pronountiation of their young children, and of ill pronountiation, lastly ensueth ill writing. Other languages no doubt are subject unto the like, yea those three that are growne from the *Latin*, as the *Italian*, *Spanish*, and *French*, which to avoyd other examples may appeare in the name in *Latin*, of *Iacobus*; which in *Italian* is growne

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to be *Giacomo*, in *Spanish Diego*, and in *French Iaques*.

The *Neiber-*
land, and *East-*
land speech
draweth neer-
er to the old
Teutonicke
than the high-
Dutch.

A question (me thinkes) may heere be mooved, that seeing the Teutonicke is so far spred, and also varied, which then it is, that we may hold for the more ancient, or the rightest, and least varied from the first originall, that is, whether the high-*Dutch*, low-*Dutch*, or Eastlandish-*Dutch* be it? To this I answer, that as the maritime parts of Countries were inhabited before the Inlands that lye farthest from the Sea, the ancient Language was there first planted, and is like to have beene most varied by such as went afterward to dwell more higher, and dispersed abroad in the Country, and therefore I hold the East landish, and Low-*Dutch*, to draw more neerer the true Originall than the high-*Dutch*. And for further prooffe hereof, it is to be noted, that all such Writings as are found in the old Teutonicke, do more neerer agree to the speech of these parts, than to the high-*Dutch*. And as for the more varied Teutonicke of *Denmarke*, *Normay*, and *Sweden*, it is to be understood, that these Countries were not peopled so soone as *Germany*, but afterward, when *Germany* so abounded with people, that they were constrained to seeke habitations more northerly, where the *Germans* at the first, by reason of the greater cold, and barrenesse of the Soyle, would not chuse sooner than in *Germany* to make their dwelling places.

And whereas some may further object, that as we finde the written Teutonicke of some ages past, to be varied from that which now modernely is used, so peradventure was that Teutonicke, that we find so anciently written, much varied from that which was used some ages before.

To

To this I answere, that I am not of that opinion for divers reasons, and chiefly because people in Former ages were nothing so curious, or delighted with varying their speech, as of late ages they are growne to be, but kept their old language as they did their old fashion of apparell; in both which the VVorld hath of latter ages, more than in former times bin delighted; and in this age of ours much more than ever: In somuch as the *German*s themselves, who have bin especially noted in former times, not to be delighted in changing their long continued manner of apparell, are now also faine to the change thereof: Some of them imitating the Fashion of the *Italians*, others of the *French*, and others of the *Spanish*, all which may argue this age of ours more given to change, than any other time whatsoever.

This age more
given to varie-
ty than any o-
ther.

Furthermore, whereas it may be objected, that seeing there is such variety found in the speeches of so many sundry Provinces, as doe now speake the Moderne Teutonicke tongue, each being in length of time growne to some difference in words, and pronounciations from other, and to have framed some words in peculiar use to it selfe: how then may a man finde out, where and which be the words which are indeed of the Ancient, and very Teutonicke tongue? To answere this in breife, and at once; they are infallibly all those words which doe still remaine in generall use thorowout all the Countries where any kind of Teutonicke is spoken, and those also that remaine in use in the most part of those Provinces, though the rest may have left or forgotten them: For albeit as is aforesaid, every Country may have some difference in it selfe,

yet an infinite number of words do remaine so dispersed among all, or common to all or the most part, that howsoever the orthography may here, and there perhaps through different pronountiation happen to be varied (and so of some not discerned for such as they truely be) yet are such words truely all one, and undoubtedly of the first, and most ancient Teutonicke tongue.

And as touching our *English* tongue, which is more swarued from the originall Teutonicke than the other languages thereon also depending : this is the lesse to be maruailed at, because we are by the Sea sequestred from the maine continent where most it is in use: an example heereof we may note in our *Cornishmen*, who being sequestred from the *Welshmen*, but by a little arme of the Sea doe also varie from them in their language, though not so much as the *Brittains* in *France*, who are yet more seperated : and yet was the language of these three originally one, which their speeches albeit somewhat differing, do yet sufficiently witnesse.

And notwithstanding the so much swaruings of our tongue from the originall, I durst for a triall of the great dependance which yet it holdeth with that which being issued from the same root is spoken in the continent, write an Epistle of chosen out words yet used among the people of sundry shieres of *England*, as also of the people of *Westphalia*, *Friesland*, and *Flanders*, and the Countries lying betweene them, that should well be understood both of *Englishmen*, and *Dutchmen*, so great is the neernesse of our unmixed *English* with their yet used *Dutch*. It is not long since that

An example of
the neernes of
our language
to the Dutch.

that an *English-man* travailing by wagon in *west-Flanders*, and hearing the wagoner, to call unto his man, and say, *De string is losse, bind de string aen de wagen vast*. Presently understood him as if he had said, *The string is lost, bind the string on the wagon fast*, & deeming the fellow to have bin some *English* clowne, spake unto him in *English*. I have divers times in noting the neernes of that, and our language, obserued certaine of our old Country rimes to accord with theirs, both in selfe rime, and selfe sence, which is a very great argument, of the ancient neernes of our, and their language.

As for example.

Wee say, { *Winters thunder is Summers wonder.*

They say, { *Winters donder is Somers wonder.*

Wee say, { *An appel in May is as good as an ey.*

They say, { *En apple in May is so goet als en ey.*

Our particullar language albeit it could not by the *Normans* be changed, but that both the Noble name of *English-men*, and their *English* speech did still remaine, yet became it by their coming among them to be much mixed with *French*: and here concerning this language which now beareth the name of *French*, I hold it not amisse to take occasion to give the reader some knowledge more than is vulgar; The Country of *Gallia*, now called *France*, was anciently inhabited of the *Gaules*, but what language the *Gaules* did speake, is now in some question, *Caesar* saith in the beginning of his cōmentaries, that they had among them three languages, but I should rather thinke that they onely differed as the high *Dutch*, lowe *Dutch*,

300 THE ANTIQVITY AND PROPRIETY,
and Eastlandish-Dutch, when that they were three
strange, and distinct Languages.

How France, &
Spaine came to
speake broken
Latin.

The Romans having brought the Country of
Gallia under their subjection, did seeke to bring the
people to speake the *Latin* or *Roman* tongue, and to
that end did set forth all their Edicts, Proclamations,
and publike writings in *Latin*: The like whereof they
also practised in *Spaine*, where the *Contabrian* or *Bis-*
caine tongue was before generally spoken, but by this
meanes the common people both of *Gallia*, and *Spaine*,
were within a while, brought from their old Lan-
guages to speake a broken kind of *Latin*, each Nation
apprehending, and prouncing it after his manner;
and eyther calling it the *Roman* tongue. The *Spaniards*
calling to this day such Verses as they make in their
language, by the name of *Romances*: And so did the
French also, as may appeare by the title of the Poetic
written in *French* by *Iohn Clopinel* alias *Meung*, by
him intituled, *Le Roman de la Rose*, and afterward
translated into *English* by *Geffery Chaucer*, with the
Title of *The Roman of the Rose*. Moreover a stranger
travailing in the Country of *Liege*, and not speaking
the Country language, shall sometimes heere the *Pe-*
sant say unto him, *parle Romain*, that is, *speake Roman*,
meaning the Language, which themselves do speake,
which being anciently taken from the *Romans* as a-
fore-sayd, remaineth by tradition among the Coun-
treys people; with the name of the *Roman* tongue.

Whence the
name of Ro-
mances, or Ro-
mant commeth.

The *Gauls* thus having lost their ancient Lan-
guage, and learned a broken or corrupt kind of *Latin*;
Faramond after his comming out of *Germany*, with his
Franks or *French* people anciently of that Country,
and

and entring into *Gallia* (much about the time, as I have noted before, that *Hingistius* with the *Saxons* who were Neighbours in *Germany* to the *Franks* entered into *Brittaine*) both he, and his people spake their owne *Frankish* or *French* tongue, to wit, a kinde of *Teutonicke*, which after the speakers thereof had gotten this other name. This language there continued the Raignes of *Faramond*, *Cloaion*, *Merovee*, *Chilperic*, *Clovis*, *Childebert*, and *Clothaire*, unto the time of *Cherebert*, who was the eight *French* King, and as sayth *Venantius Fortunatus*, which *Papirius Massonius* also affirmeth, spake both his owne naturall *Frankish* or *French* tongue, and the language which the *Gaules* then spake, and was the first of the *French* Kings, sayth this ancient author *Venantius*, that spake *Latin*, meaning the corrupted *Latin* language, which the *Gaules* then used: The which he also brought in use among his people. And the *Gaules* now mixing themselves with the *Franks*, and with them becoming one Nation they were content to lose their ancient name of *Gaules*, and with them to beare the name of *Franch*, or *French-men*, and because the name of *Franch*, or *French*, was now made generall, the broken *Latin* language used of the *Gaules*, became within a while to be called after the people, which now generally spake it, and so carried as untill now it doth, the name of the *French* tongue, and generally extinguished the ancient, and true *French* tongue in deed, leaving notwithstanding many words thereof mingled with this latter, which therein doe yet remaine.

And because the afore-sayd old, and true *French*, was in effect all one with our ancient *English*, I will

See Girard Du
Haillan.

Otfridus in
præfat. Euan.

to satisfie the curious reader, give him heere a taste thereof in these few insuing Verses, which I have taken out of Otfridus his Preface to the foure Gospells by him Translated about eight hundreth yeeres past, out of *Latin* into old *French*-rime. Thus they are.

þu wilt ih scriban unfer heill,
Now wilt I write our health,
saluation.

Old French.

Evangeliono deil,
Of the Gospell the deale,
the part.

So itt nu hiar begunun,
So is it now here began.

In Frenkisga tungun.
In the French tongue.

Heereby may appeare to such as are any whit acquainted with our old *English* tongue, what great neerenes was betweene that, and this ancient *French*. Howbeit the author being a Scholer, hath framed two of these his words from the *Latin*, which indeed doe not properly belong to his owne language, that is, *scriban*, and *Evangeliono*.

willeramus
Abbas Mers-
burgensis.

After him, *Willeramus* Abbot of *Mersburge*, translated likewise out of *Latin* into old *French*, *Canticum Canticorum*, whereupon hee made his learned Paraphrasis. One of his Chapters among the rest, he beginneth thus.

Stand uph Friundinna min, ilego.
Stand up she friend mine, speedily,
Min Duna, min scona, and kin.
My Dove, my faire, and some.

Such

Such like language is all the rest, and hereby it may be seene, that the old *French*, and the old *English* had then as great affinity together as our *Northerne*, and *Southerne English* have at this day.

The *French* as is sayd, having left this language, and entertayned another under the same name, the *Normans* comming afterward to settle among them, brought with them an ancient language of their owne, which if they had still kept, and brought into *England*, *Englishmen*, and they had not seemed so great strangers one to another, neyther had they made any more alteration in our tongue than did the *Danes*, because it was indeed the same language, and in effect all one with ours. But they did in the time of their being in *France*, proove so good Schollers, that as the *French* forgot their ancient Teutonicke tongue, & learned the language, which the *Gaules* in steed of their owne ancient lost language did then spake, so they also learned the same, and lost their owne, and that in the space, as in the foregoing Chapter hath beene said, of one hundred, and fifty yeeres. And now comming therewith to our Country, they could not Conquer the *English* language as they did the land, howbeit as already I have noted, they much mingled, and tempred it with their *French*.

Some few ages after came the Poët *Geffery Chaucer*, who writing his Poësies in *English*, is of some called the first illuminator of the *English* tongue: of their opinion I am not (though I reverence *Chaucer*, as an excellent Poët for his time,) He was indeed a great mingler of *English* with *French*, unto which language by like for that hee was decended of

Chaucer mingled our English tongue with French.

French or rather *Wallon* race, hee carried a great affection.

Since the time of *Chaucer*, more *Latin*, and *French* hath beene mingled with our tongue then left out of it, but of late we have faene to such borrowing of words from *Latin*, *French*, and other Tongues, that it had bin beyond all stay, and limit, which albeit some of us do like well, and thinke our tongue thereby much bettered, yet do strangers therefore carry the far lesse opinion thereof, some saying that it is of it selfe no language at all, but the scum of many languages, others that it is most barren, and that we are daily faine to borrow words for it (as though it yet lacked making) out of other languages to patch it up withall, and that if wee were put to repay our borrowed speech backe againe, to the languages that may lay claime unto it; we shall be left little better than dumbe, or scarcely able to speake any thing that should be senceible.

Our tongue
discredited by
our language
borrowing.

For mine owne part, I hold them deceived that thinke our speech bettered by the aboundance of our daily borrowed words, for they being of an other nature, & not Originally belonging to our language, do not neyther can they in our tongue, beare their naturall, and true derivation; and therefore as well may we fetch words from the *Ethiopians*, or East or West Indians, and thrust them into our language, and Baptize all by the name of *English*, as those which wee daily take from the *Latin*, or languages thereon depending; and here hence it commeth (as by often experience is found) that some *English-men* discoursing together, others being present, and of our owne Nation,

tion, and that naturally speake the *English* tongue, are not able to understand what the others say, notwithstanding they call it *English* that they speake.

And here among choyse of many, to shew one example of the inutillity of this kind of speech will not be needlesse. So fell it out not many yeeres past, that a principall Courtier writing from *London*, to a personage of Authority in the North parts, touching the trayning of men, and providing Furnitue for Warre, willed him among other things, to *equippe* his Horses, the Receiver of the letter, with some labour came at the last to the understanding of it all, except *equippe*, whereof in no sort hee could conceive the meaning; In the end, he consulted about it with divers Gentlemen in the Country thereabouts, but none could resolve him. It was among them remembred that we used in our language the word *quipping*, and the word *whipping*, the first not proper for Horses, but sometimes used to men, the latter not fit for Gentlemens Horses, but for Carters jades. In fine, none of them all being able to finde in all the *English* they had, what *equippe* might meane, a Messenger was sent of purpose to the Court at *London* to learne the meaning thereof, of the Writer of the Letter.

Equipping of
Horses.

I will not cloy the Reader with other such examples, nor with the repeating of such like discourses as he used, that told how as he itenerated hee obuiated a rurall person, and interrogating him concerning the Transitation of the time, & the demonstration of the passage, found him a meere simplician, whereas if in his true speech he had asked him, what was the Clocke

and which had beene his way, his ignorance might of the simplician have beene informed in both.

Such examples (how ever we delight in strange language borrowing) doe when we heare them, sound very sportfull in our owne eares; and therefore give more liberty to strangers to be in this case merry with us, seeing they may say they have nought else for the loane of their words. But doubtlesse if

Our tongue is
most copious if
wee please to
make our most
use thereof.

our selves pleased to use the treasury of our owne tongue, we should as little neede to borrow words, from any language, extravagant for ours, as any such borroweth from us: our tongue in it selfe being sufficient, and copious enough, without this daily borrowing from so many, as take scorne to borrow any from us.

And now fearing least wading further heerein, I might become offensive, where I indeavour to please, I will here seeke to content the curious Reader, by Alphabetically explaining a number of our most Ancient *English* words, some by their moderne Ortography, others by shewing, (with the signification of them,) what *French* words we have taken in steed of them, as also such as we have not left of, but still use for choyse, though we have borrowed words in *French* to like sense.

Abogen,

A

A Bogen. *Bowed*. Hereof a bow taketh name, because it is made to be abogen or *bowed*, when therewith we shoote, a bough of a tree is also so called, for being apt to be abogen or *bowed*, and bowes at the very first invention of them, were made of boughes of trees, and so accordingly in our ancient Language tooke that name.

Arenned, or *akened*, for that *e*, and *k* are in our ancient Language pronounced a like; signifieth brought forth, or borne, we yet say of certaine beasts, that they have kenled when they have brought forth their young ones.

Acyrred, or *kyred*. We use for this the French word *Turned*.

Adle, ill, or diseased. We yet use to call eggesadle, when they are corrupt, and ill.

Adzuncen or *fozdunken*. *Drowned*, heereof commeth also our word drunken, he that is drunke, being as it were inwardly drowned.

Aeker, or *aeker*. A *Cornfield* or *Corneland*, we now use the word *Aker*, for a certaine space or measure of ground.

Aehtha, *Ehta* or *Eghtha*. *Inheritances*, or owned possessions.

Aelc or *Aelk*. We have since made it *Each*.

Aelwa we now write, and pronounce it *Also*.

Aethelbozen-man, or *Ethelbozen-man*. A *Noble-borne-man*, A *Noble-man borne*, also a Gentle-man by birth.

Aethzine. We use for this the French word *Touch*.

Aethzined, or *Athzined*, We use in steed hereof, *Touched*.

Aetiwod. *Appeared*.

Afed. *Fed*, or after the French, *Nourished*.

Afgod, An *Idoll*. *Afgodnes*. *Idolatri*.

Agene, or *Eagen*. *Own*, proper.

Agilc. *Recompence*.

Agoten. *Poured out*, Goters otherwise Gutters are accordingly so called.

Ahtla *Hidden*, we also derive for this from the French, the word covered.

Alder

Alder, signifieth *Of all*, and seemeth as abridged of the words, *Of all that are*, and used in the superlative degree, as for example.

Alder-best. *Best of all.*

Alder-earst. *First of all.*

Alder-lest. *Last of all.*

Alder-liefest. *Beloved'st of all.*

Alder-neast. *Most of all.*

Alder-sconest, or alder-fairest. *Most beautifull of all.*

Alder-eldest. *Oldest of all*, and so forth of a great number the like.

Algeats. *Every way, or how ever it be, &c.*

Alifed. *Allowed, Licensed.*

Alife. *Release. Alifed. Released.*

Alifednesse. *Releasing, Ransome, Redemption.*

Ana. *Onely, or alone.*

Andede. *Confessed. Andeding. confessing.*

Anlienes. *A resemblance, also an Image.*

Anlifen. *Lively-hood, substance, commodities.*

Anfina, or ansine. *On scene, or a thing looked on, we use for this, the French word Face.*

Anweald. *Authority, Power.*

Anwird, or anwozd. *An answer, or a reply.*

Areared. *Set up, erected, edified.*

Arindzaga. *An Erand-bearer, a Messenger, and sometimes an Ambassadour,*

Asunder. *A sunder, seperate.*

Astige, or stighe. *To ascend, or mount up.*

Astieging, or stieging. *Ascending.*

Astiegnung. For this after the *Latin* we say *Ascension*. From *astige*, we derive many *VVords* of mounting upwards, as *stigh-ropes*, which we now pronounce *stiropes*, being first devised with cords or ropes before they were made with *Leather*, and *Iron* fastned to it. Also *stighel*, now of us pronounced *stile*; *steghers*, now *stayers*, and the like.

Astired, *Stirred, moved.*

Athened,

Athened. *Extended, stretched out.*

Atugon, or Atogon *Drawne.*

Awzitten. *Written.*

Awarpen, or Awurpen. *Throwne or cast.*

We call in some parts of *England*, a moule, a *Mould-warpe*, which is as much to say, as a *cast-earth*, and when planks or bords are awry we say they cast, or they *warpe*. *And-warpe*, anciently *Hand-warpe*, tooke that name, as is sayd, of hands being there cut off, and cast into the river of *Skeld*.

Awild, or Aweld. *Welded.* Or managed by strength.

Awirgud. *Accursed*, also strangled or throtled, whereof we yet have the word *Wurried*.

B

Bald. *Bold*, it also signifieth swift or suddaine.

Berne. A *Child*. *Bearna*, *Children*.

Berne. A barne, for the keeping of Corne.

Bebode, or gebode, or beod. *Bidden or commanded.*

Bebodun. *Commandements.*

Bebriged. *Buried.* See *Brig*.

Beclipt. *Imbraced.*

Bead or Gibead. *Prayer.* *Gebeadun*, *Prayers.* Hereof cometh the name of *Beads* (they being made to pray on) as also of *Beads-men*.

Bead.faring. *Going on Pilgrimage.*

Begeond. *Beyond.*

Bist. *Bee-ist*, as, thou bist, for thou art.

Beleawd. *Betrayed.* We yet call a naughty person, a lewd fellow, which by the right signification of the Word, is as much to say as a trothlesse or perfidious fellow.

Beloken, or Belowd. *Locked, or fast-shut.*

Beudun. *Bands.*

Beheht, or Beheght. *Promise.*

Beom. A *tree*, we use the name now for the tree, when it is squared out, calling it a *Beame of timber*, whereby is meant a tree for building, for umbring in our old *English*, is building.

Berg or **Beorg**. Metaphorically a *Mountain*. See further hereof **Birig**.

Bergun, **Beorgun**, and **Bergena**. *Mountaines*. See further of this in **Birig**.

Besceawud *Overlooked, surueiwed or beheld*. We say yet sometimes that one, looks a skeaw.

Bescildiged. *Accused*, of default or crime.

Besmit. *Besmuttered*, made foule or defiled.

Beswic. *Deceit*. **Beswicen**. *Deceived*.

Beswicer. *A deceiver*, wee now though most improperly, and with a farre strayned sence, call a deceiver, a *Cofener*.

Beswungen. *Beswined, scourged*.

Betined. *Hedged about*. We use yet in some parts of *England*, to say tyning for hedging.

Belwand. *Wound up, or wrapped up*.

Belwedud. *Wedded, or esponsed*.

Belwendud, or **Belwended**, *Turned about*.

Bygen, and **syllen**. *Buying, and Selling*.

Bigspell or **Bispel**. *A parable, a by-word, a Prouerbe or Phrase of speech*.

Bilithe or **Bilda**. *An Image*.

Binne. *A manger*.

Birt, or **Beorth**, or **Gebitt**. *Birth*.

Bismo or **Bilmer**. *Blasphemy*.

Blead. *Fruite*.

Blessed. *Blessed*.

Blisse, *loy*. **Blissing**. *Reioyeing or joying*.

Blith or **Blith**, or **Blide**. *Ioyfull, glad*.

Blode. *Blood*.

Bocstabe or **Buokstaf**. *A character or letter for a booke*.

Bode. *A messenger, a tiding bringer*.

Bodung. *Preaching*. **Bodud**. *Preached*. **To Bodige**.

To Preach.

Bogas. *Boughes of tree*.

Bote, we now writ it **boot**. It is a yeilding of amends, or supplying a defect.

Bourn. *A water springing out of the earth, also the brooke issuing thereof. Bourn is sometimes taken for water it selfe, and in Brabant a Well is called a Bournpit.*

Bread. *Bread.*

Bridas. *Birds, properly young Fowls.*

Brothor or Brodor. *A Brother.*

Bridgman. *It is abbreviated of Bride-good-man, the good-man of the bride.*

Bridgrome. *The Groome of the Bride, because on the marriage day he serueth, and waiteth on the table of the bride.*

Buhsonnesse or bughsonnesse. *Pliablenesse or bowsonnesse, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing downe in signe of obedience. Chancer writes it bursonnesse.*

Burg or buruh. *whereof wee yet say Bourrough or Bour-row. It Metaphorically signifieth a Towne, having a Wall, or somekinde of closure about it: Also a Castle. All places that in old time had among our Ancestors the name of Bourrough, were places one way or other Fenced, or Fortified.*

Burgun or bugen. *Bourroughs.*

Birige or birighe, which signifieth most properly *To Hide*, and also *bury*, which accordeth with the same sence, for that burying is a hiding of the dead body in the earth.

Birgen. *Hidden, also a Grave.*

Birgemun. *Graves.*

It was a thing usually among our old *Saxon* Ancestors, as by *Tacitus*, it also seemeth to have beene among the other *Germans*, that the dead bodies of such as were slaine in the field, were not layd in Graves; but lying upon the ground were covered over with Turues, or Clods of earth. And the more in reputation the persons had beene, the greater, and higher were the Turues raysed up over their bodies. This some used to call *Biriging*, some *Beoriging*, and some *Buriging*, of the dead all being one thing, though differently pronounced, and from whence we yet retaine our speech of *Burying of the dead*, that is hiding of the dead.

Now because these *Birighs*, or *Beorghs*, &c. (being as much to say, as hiding-places) seemed as Hills; the name of *Birigh*, or *Beorgh* (now *Bergh*) became (though metaphorically) all *Germany* over, to be the generall name of a Mountaine, more than the name of a *Hill*, or *Dunn* there formerly used. I am the more willing to shew the Originall all one: And properly signifying to shroud or hide, which may also appeare by our calling in some parts of *England*, the places made for Conies to hide, and shroud themselves in: *Cony-veries*, or *Cony-buries*, and in other parts of *England* *Cony-burrowes*. The name also of *Burgh* or *Burrough*, now commonly written *Burrow*, which we give to some Townes, is from hence Originally derived: places first so called, having beene with walls of Turffe, or Clods of earth fenced about, for men to be shrouded in, as in Forts or Castles. And where the word *Bury*, is the termination of a City, as *Canterbury*, *Salisbury*, and the like, it Metaphorically signifieth a high or chiefe place.

Bery, *Bury*,
Burrow,
whence derived.

Birthin. A burthen.

Bismured. Oprobriouslie used in speech, or derided.

Bisne. An example.

COR K.

C or K.

THe Reader is to obserue that the letter *C*. was with our Ancestors taken, and sounded as *K*. moreover when sometimes a single *v* or double *n* followed next unto the *C*. then was it pronounced as *Q*. *Caster*. This is no Ancient *Saxon* word, though often found in old *Saxon* writing, it is rather borrowed from the *Latin* word *Castrum*, betokening a *Castle* or *Fortresse*, *caster*, *caster*, *chester*, and *ceter*, being the terminations of the names of many places in *England*, doe (as I take it) signifie all one thing, and that the places having such terminations had Castles or Fortresses built by the *Romans* before our *English Saxon* Ancestors came into *Brittaine*.

Ceage. *A Key*. *Clanis*.

Ceapman. For this, we now say *Chapman*, which is as much to say, as a *Marchant* or *Cope-man*.

Cemp, or *Kemp*. Properly one that fighteth hand to hand, whereunto the name in *Teutonicke* of *kemp-fight* accordeth, and in *French* of *Combat*.

Certaine among the Ancient *Germans* made profession of being *Camp-fighters* or *Kemp-fighters* for all is one and among the *Danes*, and *Swedens*, were the like, as *Searcater*, *Arngrim*, *Arnerod*, *Haldan*, and sundry others. They were also called *Kempanas*, whereof is derived our name of *Champion*, which after the *French* Orthography some pronounce *Champion*.

A *Cemp* or *Kemp*. Is sometimes also taken for a *Souldier*, in regard that his profession is to fight.

Ceople. Now Written *Churle*, anciently understood

for a *sturdy Fellow*.

Cidde. *Chid*, rebuked.

Cist. *Kist*, or kissed.

Clath. *Cloath*. **Clething.** *Cloathes*, garments.

Clough. A kind of breach downe along the side of a Hill.

Clif. *A rocke*, on the Sea side, seeming cleft or broken off.

Clipud. *Called*, we do yet sometimes say clepid, and yclepid, for called.

Cnapa. *A Boy*, Lad or Lackey, heere hence commeth our name of knave.

Encozisse. *A Generation*.

Con. varied into *conan*. *Stout*, or Valiant.

Cniht. Now *Knight*. See the signification thereof, among the names of dignities.

Cop. *A head*, also the top of a thing standing in height.

Costnung, or *costning*. *Temptation*.

Costud, or *costed*. *Tempted*.

Cate. *A little slightly built Country House*, also a place, for sheepe.

Creast. *A Handicraft*, or occupation.

Culfra. Whereof in some parts of *England*, we yet retaine the name *Culuer*, otherwise we use the borrowed *French* name of *Pigeon*.

Cunne, or *kenne*. *To discerne*, or to know.

Cunne. Also signifieth *thankfulnessse*, or gratitude.

Cuth. *Knowne*, acquainted familiar, as contrary-wise *uncuth* is *unknowne*, usuall, &c.

Cweller, we now writ *Queller*. *A Troubler*, also a Tormentor or Punisher of men, it was also anciently sometimes taken for a Hangman.

Cwene. Now written *Queene*. See the last Chapter.

Cwerterne. *A kind of Prison*.

Cweth. Now *Quoth*, as when we say quoth I, or quoth hee.

Cwine. A *Quearne*, otherwise a Mill.

Cwith. A *Will*, a testament hereof remayneth yet our word *Bequeash*.

Cild.

Cild. *Child. Childheid. Child-head.*

Cin. *Kind, nature also Generation, or off-spring.*

Cine. *Naturall.*

Cine-helme. It should be **Cinings-helme**, but by abreviation, it is become **Cine-helme**.

It is as much to say, as a *Kings Crowne*, whereby it may appeare that the Crowns of the most ancient *English-Saxon* Kings, were worne, and used by them, for their Helmets in Warre; and that it may be that the Crownes of all Kings, were at the first intended for their Helmets; and made of different fashion from other Helmets, for the more ornament of their Princely persons that wore them, who were by them to be knowne, respected, and revered, &c.

Cining. By abreviation of the two fillables into one, is become King: The name in our tongue of Sovereigne dignity. For the etymology, whereof looke in the last Chapter.

Cyningdome or **Ciningric**, do both answere to the *Latin* word *Regnum*. **Ciningdome** is by abreviation become **Kingdome**, the additions of *dome*, and *ric*, signifying both one thing, to wit, the *Jurisdiction* or *Dominion*, belonging to some one publike person.

And whereas we say a **Kingdome**, they say in *Germany* a **Kiningric**. But whereas we say a **Bishopricke**, they say a **Bishopdome**.

Ciric by abreviation **Kirk**, and by thrusting in *CH*. in steede of *C* or *K*. it was first alienated to **Chirche**, and since further of by the making of it **Church**.

Ciste or **kist**. *A Chest.*

Dead

D

Dead-boot. Offices or seruice done for the dead. It is sometimes also used for penance.

Daeget-fare. A **Dayer** fare. *A dayes journey.*

Deale. A *Deale*, a part, or portion.

Deald. *Divided*, parted, dealt out.

Dene or Den. Sometimes writen **Deane**; and sometimes

Denu. A *Ualey*, also a Cave or hollow place in the earth.

Deare. *Griefe*, harme, or dolour.

Deman. A *Deputy*, a substitute.

Deorworth. *Deare-worth*, precious.

Dht, or Dight. Meeter or Rime, hereof commeth our name of *Dities*, for things that be dighted, or made in Meeter.

Dighting or *indighting* is also prose, set forth in exact order.

Dome. *Judgment.* **Dome-setle.** A judgment seat, a tribunal.

Domesman. A *Judge*.

Duna, also Dufa. A *Dove*.

Dugud or dought. *Vertue*, we yet sometimes call a man of strength, and valour, a doughty man.

It is also writen **Thugud**, whereof they vse in some parts of *England*, the Word *thewhes* or *thewes*, to wit, vertues good qualities or parts of the minde. They say yet in the North, when a thing hath lost his force or vertue, that it does not.

Drihten or **Drighten**, taken for the name of the Lord, was by our Ancestors only attributed to God: As **Drihten** God, for Lord God; which signifying as it should seeme, the Righteous God, was unto Almighty God, who is most Righteous rightly appropriated; the name otherwise of Lord, having with our *Laford*.

Dune a *Hill*, commonly that stretcheth or extendeth it selfe out in length. They call in *Holland* the sand banks which

which lye upon the Sea-side, the Dunes. The Towne of *Dunkerke*, rightly in *English* Dunchurch, hath had that appellation by being situate in the Dunes, or Sand-banks, We yet in some parts of *England*, call Hill downes.

Dure or **durh**. Now a *Doore*, it is as much to say as through, and not improper, because it is a *durh-fare*, or thorow passage.

Dureward. A *doore-warder*, a doore-keeper, a Porter.

Dwas. light. That which he otherwise call the *Poolish-Fire*.

Dwolma. A *gulse*, otherwise in *Tentonicke* an *Inham*.

Dwined, also *for-dwined*. Vanished away.

Dihle or **dighe**. *Secret*. **Dighlenesse**. *Secretie*.

Dtrstelic. *Boldly*, or as wee might say durstingly, of one daring to doe a thing of hazard or difficulty.

Disige. *Foolish*. **Disega**. A *foole*.

E

Ea. As also **E** *Law*, right or equity.
Ead or **Eath** or **Ed**. An *Oath*, also a plighted promise or covenant.

Eadihe. *Happy*. **Eadihnelle**. *Happinesse*.

Eadmode. *Humble*. **Eadmonesse**. *Humility*.

Eagan. *Eten*, eyes, now in the *Netherlands* *Oghen*.

Ealdor. An *elder*, A *Senior*.

Eldzan or **ildzan**. *Elders* (*Seniores*) also *Ancestors*.

Eldorſcip. *Elderſhip*, seniority.

Ear. *Honour*. **Earweorthe**. *Honour worthy*, honourable.

Earms. In the *Netherlands* arme: wee have borrowed in place thereof the *French* word *Poore*.

Earmneſſe. *Poverty*.

Earand. An *errand*, a message.

Earna. An *Eagle*. **Earnas**. *Eagles*.

Earſt. *First*.

Eatſeagt. *Perjured*, also *unſayd*, or *denied*.

Ethel or **Aethell**. *Noble* or *Gentle*.
Eathelle. *Easily*, possible. **Ethe**. *Easie*. **Uneth**. *Uneasie*.
Ece. *Eternall*. **Ecnelle**. *Eternity*.
Eft. *Againe*. **Eftsona**. *Eftsoones*, forth-with, or againe.
Eltheodisc-man. *Aliens*, Outlanders, men borne in other
 Countries.
Eorhþifung. or **Eorhþiving**. *An earth-trembling*, an
 earth quake.
Eorþanþifung. *An Earth-stirring*, an earth moving or
 earth quake, as before.
Eow. *You*. **Eowet**. *Your*.
Erebe, or **Ere**. *Heritage*, or inheritance.

Fänge. *To take*, or apprehend. **Fengon**. *Taken*. **Fango**.
Fnelle. *Imprisonment*, also a *Prison*.
Fare. *Passage*. **Farewell** *passé-wel*, a wel-wishing to ones
 proceeding, mistaken for dyet, when we call meat fare.
Farud, or **Fared**. *Passed*.
Fader. *Father*.
Fæta, **Fm**. **Fæta**. *Many*, or much, the which word
 much wee have borrowed from the *Spanish*.
Fel. *Fierce*, or cruell. **Fel**, is also a *Skin*.
Fenne. *Clay*. **Clay**, is also of our ancient Language.
Fesh. *Mony*, wee were wont to say gold, and see, also Of-
 ficers require their Fees, to wit, the mony due unto them.
Fesh, or **Fesh**. Hereof we yet retayne the word *Fight*.
Feshme, or **Ferne**. *A Farme*.
Fend or **Fland**. Wee have for this borrowed the *French*
 word *enemy*. Yet wee sometimes call the Divell, the fiend
 of Hell, which is as much to say as the enemy of Hell.
Fendag. *Enemies*.
Flaron. *A Flagon*, a bottle.
Fleasc. *Flesh*.
Flod. *Floud*. **Flowund**. *Flowing*.
Folknote. *A Folke-meeting*, an assembly of people.

Geweng. *The cheek or wang.* Hereof the side-teeth are called wang teeth. Before the use of Scales was in England, divers writings had the waxe of them bitten with the wang tooth of him that passed them; which was also therein mentioned in Rime, as thus.

In witnesse of the sothe,
Ich han bitten this wax with my wang tothe.

Geuissice or Geuisslyke. *Assured or assuredly.*

Geuittnesse. *Witnesse.*

Geuizit. *A Writing, an inscription.*

Geuun. *A wonted manner, a custome.*

Gifath. *A gift.*

Godsib. Now Pronounced *Gossip.*

Our Christian Ancestors understanding a spirituall affinity to grow betweene the Parents, and such as undertooke for the Child at Baptisme, called each other by the name of *Godsib*, which is as much to say, as that they were sib together, that is, of kin together through G o d. And the Child in like manner called such, his God-fathers or God-mothers, &c.

Godspel. Now *Gospell*; the name in our ancient Language of the sacred Writings of the foure Evangelists. A *Spel* is as much to say, as a *Misticall speech*, an Oracle, or hidden knowledge.

Gold.hord. *Treasure, to wit, gold horded up together.*

Goman. It should bee *Good-man*, the d for easinesse of sound being omitted. It intends a married man, a house-holder.

Gzam. *Angry, Gzamscip. Anger.*

Gzundweal or Gzoundwall. *A Foundation.*

Gif If.

Gista. This was our ancient word for *Marriage*.

The word *Marriage* wee borrow from the French: *Gista* is not unfit for that, the one party is given to the other.

Gifu or Gisa. *Grace.*